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The War Program

THE GLASS INDUSTRY

Following is the ninth in a series of articles prepared for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by leading officials in business and industry, telling of opportunities open for released Service personnel.)

BY JOHN D. BIGGERS

President, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company

"WHERE can I get a job?" "What kind of a business should I try?" Those are natural questions of the returning serviceman. Some will return to their old jobs, to familiar environments; others may be unable to do that. Some will want a change, a new opportunity, and many will be entering business or the professions for the first time.

The young man with the problem of readjusting himself, physically and mentally, from the necessarily disciplined and often violent environment imposed by military service during a world-wide conflict, faces what may appear to him now as a hopelessly confused whirlpool of civilian life changed from the familiar pattern of peaceful pursuits he once knew.

Such a perspective is understandable, particularly if the serviceman returns to civilian channels before commerce and industry, worker and employer, have had an opportunity to switch from the racing tempo and dislocating effects of war.

True, the soldier, the sailor, and the marine, and their feminine service partners, too, are returning to a changed world, but its changes, I sincerely believe, provide greater opportunities for work and achievement.

This war is unique in at least one respect. It is history's first war in which glass, once a symbol of fragility, is fighting as protective armor. A fighting man may have sighted guns or landed planes looking through glass so thick and tough as to be bullet-resisting, so curved as to fit the contours of a streamlined airplane, yet so clear that vision was eminently satisfactory. Intent on the job at hand, such a fighting man probably did not give that glass a second thought. But he may have been seeing through to a future glass age.

Don't take glass for granted. No longer is it fragile, used simply as a bottle or a window. In some forms it is tough, highly resistant to shock. In other forms it is soft, silky to the touch, produced in thread-like filaments to be worn into fabrics. . . .

In giving consideration to the glass industry as a field in which to find a career, the serviceman will do well, first, to classify the basic product into its several major types and, secondly, to decide which phase of the business offers him the most logical opportunity in relation to his individual preference and talent.

In a broad sense, glass can be divided into major classifications about as follows:

- 1) Flat glass products.
- 2) Containerware.
- 3) Glass in textile or filament form.
- 4) Specialty glass.

Flat glass products can be roughly classified as those manufactured for innumerable applications within the build-

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Law for Expansion of Regular Army Urged

President Truman this week told Congress that he is in favor of increasing the authorized strength of the Regular Army and of expanding it by voluntary enlistments.

To stimulate enlistments and reenlistments in the Regular Army, the War Department yesterday laid before the House Military Committee the following recommendations:

1. Receipt of mustering-out payments by personnel discharged for enlistment or reenlistment.

2. (a) Make clear that the payment of the enlistment allowance authorized by the pay readjustment act will be based upon the highest grade held prior to enlistment or reenlistment in the Regular Army.

(b) Authorize the crediting of all continuous active federal military service in the AUS, including commissioned or warrant officer, in the computing of the amount of enlistment allowance provided by the readjustment act.

3. Provide for an election by an enlistee in the Regular Army as to whether they will accept the receipt of a monetary allowance in lieu of quarters for dependents or family allowance.

4. Authorize transportation in kind at government expense to the home or such other place designated by a person granted a reenlistment furlough upon enlistment or reenlistment in the Regular Army, and subsistence in kind or monetary allowance in lieu thereof for the duration of the enlistment furlough.

5. Extension of time limitation on various benefits provided by the readjustment act in order that enlistees in the Regular Army may not be prejudiced as to the enjoyment of such benefits.

6. Increased pay for overseas duty on a graduated scale beginning with 20 percent and increasing 5 percent for each year overseas to a maximum of 35 percent; liberalized allowances for quarters to include non-com grades, 1 to 4 inclusive, and retirement for enlisted men on a plan parallel to that of the Navy; an increased number of non-com grades and ratings, also continuation of free postage privilege.

In his letter the President said:

"Present laws place a ceiling of 280,000 on the number of enlistments which can be accepted; only men now in the service or those who have been discharged for less than ninety days can be enlisted directly; and there are some legal uncertainties regarding re-enlistment bonuses, grades, mustering-out pay and other benefits under the G-I bill of rights. These matters should be clarified as rapidly as may be to the end that there will be no legal impediments to the maximum procurement of volunteers. In addition, the Congress will wish to consider what more can be done in the way of furnishing inducements which will stimulate voluntary enlistments. The more men who can be secured by this means the fewer will be necessary to induct into or continue in the service.

"The continuance of inductions through the medium of selective service will be one of your critical problems. From many standpoints, I wish it were possible for me to recommend that the drafting of men be stopped altogether and at once. But sharing the deep feeling of our people that those veterans who have given long and arduous service must be returned to their homes with all possible speed and with the

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Commissions in USMC

Creation of a postwar personnel reorganization board to handle transfer of reserve and temporary officers to the regular Marine Corps, was announced this week by General A. A. Vandegrift, Commandant of the Marine Corps.

President of the board is Maj. Gen. James L. Underhill, who was assistant commander of the Fourth Marine Division during the Kwajalein operation and later island commander for Tinian Island and inspector general and deputy commander of the Fleet Marine Force.

An announcement by the Secretary of the Navy stated the Corps will need up to 5,000 such officers, depending on the Corps' postwar strength.

On the basis of a preliminary survey, General Vandegrift is confident there will

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5 Point Navy Personnel Plan

A five point program, looking toward strengthening the ranks of Naval Reserves, retention of a WAVE component in the Naval Reserve and a revision of the Educational System of the Navy to fit the needs of the Department in the years ahead, was disclosed this week by Rear Admiral L. E. Denfeld, USN, chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

The plan, regarded by many to be one of the most extensive of its kind, was announced by the Navy this week simultaneously with the announcement that the Department would shortly modify its point system to speed up the release of naval personnel.

In a formal statement issued by the Department, Admiral Denfeld declared: "Now that the war is over the major problems confronting the Bureau of Naval Personnel as I see it are:

"FIRST—The transfer of sufficient Reserve officers and men to the Regular Naval establishments so that we can efficiently operate the peacetime Navy.

"SECOND—As rapid and orderly a demobilization of Naval Personnel as possible.

"THIRD—The replacing of the older flag officers at sea and ashore, whose splendid war time performance entitles them to a rest, with younger officers who have had fleet and combat experience.

"FOURTH—The question of the retention of WAVES in the Naval establishment.

"FIFTH—A revision of the Educational System of the Navy to fit the needs of the Navy in the years ahead.

(1) Naval Reserves

"As regards the transfer of Reserve Officers and men to the Regular Navy, basic plans have been made, and legislation will be presented soon after Congress returns to seek the transfer into the Regular Navy of up to 30,000 Reserve Officers. These officers will be transferred in their temporary ranks; they will take precedence with the present officers of the Regular Navy of the same ranks, thus receiving credit for all active duty during the emergency; and they will have exactly the same rights to allowances, retirement pay, and all other benefits. In administering these plans it is our firm intention to make transfer to the Regular Navy as attractive as possible, in order to insure retention in the Regular Navy of the very best of those Reserve Officers who have done such a fine job in fighting the war.

"The outstanding impression from my experience, both in the Fleet and in the Department, has been the outstanding job done by all the people who make up our Navy—regulars, reserves, and inductees. All have given

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Pearl Harbor Report Released by President

The reports of the Naval Court of Inquiry and the Army Pearl Harbor Board were officially released at the White House 29 Aug. Texts of the salient portions of the documents begin on page three of this issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Additional text will be printed next week.

Release of these findings brought speedy reaction from not only high officials of the Government, but from Congressmen, Senators and the President himself. Within the first twenty-four hours after the nation was given the facts on the Pearl Harbor incident the following more important statements were made:

1. President Truman at a press conference the following morning declared that he had come to the conclusion "that the whole thing is the result of the policy which the country itself pursued. The country was not ready for preparedness."

2. Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, United States Army commander in Hawaii at the time of the attack at Pearl Harbor, stated that his conscience was clear regarding defense preparations in Hawaii.

3. Senator Thomas of Utah, declared that the statement of the Secretary of War and the release of the findings of the Boards constitute quite sufficient material for all who want to study the findings.

4. Representative May, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, insisted that the people of the United States were entitled to know the whole truth, and urged Courts Martial for those involved.

Perhaps the most surprising of all the immediate developments following release of the reports was the specially called press and radio conference of President's Truman's. Breaking a long standing White House President the President permitted himself to be quoted.

Amplifying his statement that the fault rested with the entire country rather than a few individuals, President Truman added that the late President Roosevelt was "villified" for his efforts to arm the country and that he had trouble getting what he wanted in Congress. The President also stated that when President Roosevelt through public statements tried to arouse the country to the need for preparedness, he was likewise hampered in his efforts.

Speaking from Dallas, Texas, General Short declared that on 7 Dec. 1941, he was obeying his instructions from Washington as he understood them and was acting in accordance with the information available to him at that time.

"A commander," General Short said, must base his decisions on the information before him at the time. Although the entire facts are yet to be revealed to me and to the public, the recent statement of the Army Pearl Harbor Board shows beyond question that there was available to the authorities in Washington, before the attack, critical information which was not disclosed to me and which was vital to my decision.

"My conscience is clear."

On Capitol Hill, Senator Walsh, Chair-

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Peace Time Training

Pittsburgh *Sun Telegraph*—"Convincing proof that the American people are not only thinking about the proposal for compulsory military training in the United States after the war but are thinking straight about it is provided in a recent survey of public opinion on the subject by the American Institute of Public Opinion. The American people are preponderantly in favor of permanent military training as an instrument of national defense and security."

The New York *News*—"After World War I, this country gradually slipped back into a state of unpreparedness. We shouldn't let that happen again. We are told that for some time our Army and Air forces will stand around 3,000,000 men and our Navy at a minimum of 1,700,000. Besides guarding our security in the Pacific we must occupy and police

enemy homelands on a scale without parallel in history."

Albany *Knickerbocker News*—"So far as conscription is concerned the question arises what use there would be in training an 18-year-old to drill and skirmish. A massed Army of these boys could march up a hill, but if a jet-propelled plane carrying one atomic bomb, came along, it would not march down again. It is primary that America should carefully reconsider its national defense problem in the light of wartime developments."

Rochester *Times Union*—"Among the casualties of the atomic bomb should be the bill for compulsory, universal military training of American boys in peacetime. What earthly use is military training of the type which prepared our armies for victory in this war in the coming atomic age."

The Raleigh *News and Observer*—"Now that fighting is ended, all people except militarists oppose conscription in peace time. The time to end the draft is now."

Hartford *Courant*—"More and more it becomes clear that it would be unwise to adopt peacetime military training before our post-war responsibilities took shape. The stiffnecked policy of the Army in hoarding manpower just before the Japanese surrender has considerably lessened the enthusiasm of congressional supporters of the plan."

The Philadelphia *Record*—"This is only one thing certain about the use of the atomic bomb in any future war. It will be far more terrible than it is today. But that should not mean we should junk our present Navy, or stop developing tanks, or halt plans for a better infantry."

Modified Navy Points

As a means of effecting the most speedy release of an estimated 500,000 men and 50,000 officers, Secretary of the Navy Forrestal this week announced that the Navy's point system for the discharge of its personnel will be modified presently to give credit for service overseas.

In making the announcement the Secretary said that the Navy wanted to get such a credit into its point system from the time work first began on it. However, when the point system was announced 15 Aug., it was impossible to predict how serious such a credit would deplete the personnel strength of the Fleet. The Navy's prime purpose, he said, is still to assure success of Fleet missions. "This announcement is made," Secretary Forrestal said, "so that the officers and men of the Navy may know that their duty at sea and overseas will be recognized in the release formula as soon as possible."

The reasons such credit could not be given before, he said, were:

First, records which show service at sea and at advance bases, were incomplete, partly because of the extreme mobility with which Naval units shifted between domestic and overseas areas, partly because of the frequent transfers of personnel from unit to unit, partly because of security limitations on records, and partly because of the loss of records in combat.

Second, because records are incomplete, no estimate could be formulated at once of the effect on the Navy's personnel strength if equitable credit were given for overseas duty. Therefore, when the Navy on 15 August announced its point system, it was faced with the alternative of omitting any credit for overseas duty until its records could be reconstructed, or of granting credit for overseas duty with an unpredictable impact on the strength of the Fleet and other overseas forces.

The sound course obviously was to safeguard the strength of the fighting forces during the period of uncertainty surrounding the formal surrender of Japan continuing meanwhile the compilation of accurate information. Any other course would have exposed our Fleet to a disintegration of unforeseeable proportions and to a probable imbalance. These risks could not be taken at a time when the enemy had not formally capitulated and when the Navy will be obliged, at least, to maintain a security patrol in the waters and ports of the Japanese Empire for the period of the occupation to insure that our victory over Japanese militarism does not become a hollow one.

Third, when victory came, the release of officers and men should begin as speedily as possible. To have included overseas credit on a sound and equitable basis would have held up the whole release program by several weeks.

Fourth, because 93 per cent of the eligible Navy personnel, not in training, have actually drawn sea-duty pay, overseas credit might not materially alter the order of discharge.

The credit may not be on a month-by-month basis, but it will cause the point system for release to inactive duty to be more equitable. When the overseas factor is added to the point system, the critical score required for release will not be increased nor will the point value of other factors be decreased.

Camp Blanding Exec

Camp Blanding, Fla.—Col. Harry L. Henkle has succeeded Col. Harry A. Johnston as Camp Executive Officer. Colonel Johnston plans to return to civilian life in the near future.

Greetings to

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has received the following message of greeting on its 82nd anniversary from Fleet Admiral E. J. King, USN, Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations:

"The 82nd anniversary of the publication of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL affords me an opportunity to extend—on behalf of naval personnel—congratulations on its long record of service in disseminating news and items of interest to service personnel—their families and friends."

"As Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, I appreciate the efforts of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to keep the personnel of the Navy informed."

E. J. KING,
Fleet Admiral, U. S. Navy

Medals for Ribbons

Every single ribbon now authorized for wear by soldiers, be it the Good Conduct award or the Asiatic-Pacific ribbon, will sooner or later be covered by an actual medal.

There are two chief groups of awards—medals and decorations. The Decorations include special awards like Purple Hearts, Air Medals, Good Conduct Awards, Legion of Merit Awards, and similar honors received for doing something special and meritorious. Then there are the medals which cover the areas in which troops have served. These include European-African-Middle Eastern, Asiatic-Pacific, and American Theatre. They are now represented by ribbons for wear on the chest, but eventually these ribbons will be represented by medals.

Thus far, medals have not been manufactured in mass because of the shortage of materials with the exception of decorations. However, medals will be manufactured and distributed for all awards.

For example, when men are separated from the service, if they have served in the Asiatic-Pacific Theatre, have been awarded the Good Conduct Medal and the Purple Heart, they will eventually receive four actual medals—one for each of the three items mentioned and the Victory Medal, an award which will go to every person who has served in the Armed Forces. The Victory Medal is now in the initial planning stage.

In most cases, men who have been overseas have already received not only the ribbon but the actual medal representing the decoration won. Soldiers who happen to be one of those, however, and who have just received the ribbon, should, when they return to the United States, take a copy of their General Orders, the one in which their decoration is mentioned, and present it to the Post Quartermaster. He will then arrange to obtain the actual medal and turn it over to the soldier.

All separation and reception centers are supposed to have complete stocks of awards. But even should their inventory be momentarily depleted, the Post Quartermaster can requisition the award from one of a half dozen Quartermaster installations in the country which are presently stocking these items.

Refresher Courses For Medicos

To replace AUS officers of the Army Medical Corps who are to be released under the demobilization plan, the Chief of Staff has approved the immediate carrying out of a suggestion of the Surgeon General of the Army that refresher courses be provided for Regular Army Medical Corps officers, so that they may become fully qualified to replace highly efficient AUS officers now holding the top professional positions in Army hospitals.

Explanatory of the necessity for such a plan, the Office of the Surgeon General has issued the following statement:

"During the period of the emergency it has been necessary to place the bulk of Regular Army Medical Corps officers in administrative positions in the major commands of the army. This necessary procedure has caused a shortage of adequately, professionally-trained Regular Army Medical Corps officers to take up the care of the Army sick and wounded, upon the release of AUS officers to civilian life."

"In order that the Medical Department may be prepared to continue the excellent professional care of the sick and wounded in Army hospitals, the Surgeon General has requested the Chief of Staff to authorize courses in professional training for Regular Army Medical Corps officers. This request has been approved and a plan of training officers being relieved from administrative or other assignments where professional experience was not available, has been developed and placed in operation. This plan calls for the assignment of Regular Army Medical Corps officers to installations where courses in professional training, eventually leading to board certification, is to be carried out. This plan calls for training, not only in military medical installations, but in outstanding civilian installations. Representatives of all major forces concerned have contributed to this plan and officers assigned to any of these forces are eligible for the professional training."

"The Surgeon General is insistent that the outstanding record of care of the sick and wounded in this war be maintained, and for this reason, the far-reaching plan which he has prepared places foremost the professional qualifications and continued professional training of the Medical Corps officers. It is the sincere hope of the Surgeon General that all Medical Corps officers of the Army of the United States give earnest consideration to a career in the Regular Army, and he feels that with the development of his present plan, outstanding opportunity for professional advancement will be afforded to all Medical Corps officers."

Gen. Wilby to Ft. Belvoir

Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby recently relieved from his assignment as Superintendent of West Point, will become Commanding General of Ft. Belvoir, Va., the Engineer School and the ASFTC, it was learned this week.

Meanwhile Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, former commander of the 101st Airborne Division and recently appointed to succeed Gen. Wilby, has arrived in the United States, and is ready to assume his new post on 1 Sept.

With Gen. Maxwell upon his return to La Guardia field were Maj. Gen. John E. Dahlquist, who was commander of the thirty-sixth Infantry Division; Maj. Gen. Roderick R. Allen, former commander of the Twelfth Armored Division, now assigned commander of the First Armored Division, and Brig. Gen. Raymond E. Moses, who was assistant chief of staff of the Twelfth Army Group Headquarters.

The War Department has released 254,987 tires, costing \$5,245,600, for disposal as war surplus.

Manila Savings Deposits

Despite the ruthless destruction of all records, books and facilities in Manila by the Japanese, all service men who left money for safekeeping with the Manila Army & Navy YMCA and which is not as yet redeemed, may take steps immediately to obtain their deposits.

This became known this week when officials of the YMCA advised that such requests must be filed with Mr. Charles T. Tidball, Army & Navy Department, National Council of YMCA's, 347 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

According to the National headquarters there is in safekeeping approximately \$42,000 in case belonging to 450 men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and the story behind it is an interesting one.

As the Jap force entered the city it became apparent that they were intent on seizing everything in their path and there was little time to act. However, B. Ward Smith, executive secretary of the Manila Army & Navy YMCA, got out the safekeeping account books and put three typists to work transcribing the data on sheets of onion-skin paper.

He had six copies made. Then he slipped out of the building and paid flying visits to five trusted Filipino friends with each of whom he left a copy of the transcribed safekeeping record. The sixth he kept himself.

Fortunately, all funds left by the men for safekeeping were banked by the YMCA in regular commercial banks, it being the practice to keep only about \$5,000 on the premises for immediate needs. Thus while the money itself was safe, the records of its distribution, except for Mr. Smith would have been lost.

The Japs entered the city and subsequently Mr. Smith was sent to Santo Tomas and later to Los Banos. For three and a half years Smith managed to retain the onion-skin paper. Finally on the day of liberation, Smith made straight for Manila. All five holders of the copies of the records were missing, but in his pocket Smith had the key to the recorded equity of 450 men in \$42,000.

Gen. MacArthur's Staff

A realignment of the command responsibilities in the Pacific and the establishment of a Philippine Area Command, to be headed by Lt. Gen. W. D. Styer has been announced by a spokesman of General MacArthur's headquarters, according to reports from Manila.

According to reports General Styer will retain command of the Army Service Forces in the Western Pacific and the Army's supply, training and replacement agencies in that theatre.

In addition two subordinate commands were established effective 20 Aug.

1. The Luzon Area Command, under Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler, formerly commander of the 27th Division.

2. The Southern Islands Area Command, headed by Maj. Gen. Harry H. Johnson, former commander of the 93rd Division.

Johnson and Beightler will be responsible for their respective areas directly to Styer, whose new "combat" command will include five divisions; the 31st, 32nd, 37th, 38th, and 93rd, plus the guerrilla forces of Northern Luzon which approximate the strength of one division, are commanded by Col. Russell W. Volckmann.

President Truman's Statement

FOLLOWING is the statement issued by President Truman 29 Aug. 1945, concurrently with the release of the Army and Navy reports on Pearl Harbor: "I have here reports on the Pearl Harbor disaster. One is from the Army and one is from the Navy. The Navy report gives a 'Finding of Facts' by a Navy Court of Inquiry. Attached to this Finding of Facts are endorsements by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, Rear Admiral T. L. Gatch; Admiral E. J. King, Chief of Naval Operations and the Secretary of the Navy. You will find a summation of the findings in the final endorsement by the Secretary of the Navy at the end of the document.

"From the Army we have the report of the Army Pearl Harbor Board and, bound separately, a statement by the Secretary of War. Certain criticisms of the Chief of Staff, General Marshall, appear in the report of the Army Pearl Harbor Board. You will notice in the Secretary's statement, beginning on page nineteen, that he takes sharp issue with this criticism of General Marshall, stating that the criticism 'is entirely unjustified.' The conclusion of the Secretary of War is that General Marshall acted throughout this matter with his usual 'great skill, energy and efficiency.' I associate myself wholeheartedly with this expression by the Secretary of War.

"Indeed I have the fullest confidence in the skill, energy and efficiency of all our war leaders, both Army and Navy."

Army Pearl Harbor Board

IN its exhaustive report, the Army Pearl Harbor Board preceded each chapter with an outline summary epitomizing its findings under each of the headings. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL herewith presents these chapter summaries together with the complete text of the Board's conclusions:

Background

1. Introduction—Confusion of thinking, organization, conflict of opinions and diversity of views; nation not geared to war.

2. Public Opinion — Psychological conditions and their effect; Army dependent on public opinion and state of public mind and its readiness for war; American public reluctant to consider a war; Japan ready for war.

3. U. S. Policy, (1922-1939)—Study of long-term treatment of Japan important; the mandated islands and exclusion of the United States and fortification of the islands by Japan; the Navy's efforts to get into the islands and its relationship to the State Department; diplomatic status of consular agents of Japan in Hawaii and their spying activities; strong national policy for the protection of American rights lacking and effect upon the Army and Navy; the effect of this policy on the Japanese oriental trading mind.

4. U. S. Policy, (1939-1941)—Avoidance of a conflict with Japan 1939-1941 by avoiding open breach; necessity for delay to prepare for war; negotiations based upon lack of incidents.

5. Moral Embargoes versus Japanese Expansion—Moral embargoes; economic sanctions by direct embargoes; coincident forming of public opinion against Japan; Japanese making no concessions and proceeding with aggressions; threatening hostile action; lack of public understanding of importance of Hawaii; War and Navy Departments making great effort to prepare for war with grave deficiencies; diversion of resources to assist England and France retarding our own rearming; coordination of action by the Government through conference in War Council, etc.; lack of appreciation of where Japan would attack and miscalculation of time of attack; Japanese full understanding of our dilemma.

6. Public Demands Action Against Japanese—National policy against war; attempt to negotiate and apply economic sanctions put Government in difficult contrary positions; conflicting elements of policy communicated to field commanders to both prepare for war and not precipitate an incident causing war; public opinion in 1941 more belligerent than the preparations for war justified complicating Government position.

7. Economic Sanctions Against Japan—The economic effect on Japan of progressive sanctions considered in detail; the rising tempo of economic disaster to Japan and the decreasing success of negotiations; inevitable showdown between Japanese economic strangulation and military action approaching; the impasse reached on 26 November, 1941; the State Department passes responsibility for the nation to the War and Navy Departments.

8. The Hawaiian Population Problem—Sabotage complex; the Japanese population conditions analyzed in Hawaii; the rising dominance economically and politically of the

Japanese group; sabotage of war action possible by the Hawaiian Japanese group; the difficulty of alerts without disturbing the civilian Japanese population to an overt act; effect of Japanese atmosphere in Hawaii and Government policy against overt acts upon the responsible commanders in Hawaii; the local opposition of commercial interests to putting Japanese under control; official reluctance to put local Japanese population under civilian surveillance; free Japanese propaganda and intelligence operations in Hawaii.

9. Hawaiian Press—Constant reiteration of progressively increasing difficulties with Japan and threats of war accentuated the state of mind of local commanders as to difficulties with local population.

10. Summary—Preparatory period immense effect upon state of mind of public officials and commanders; our complacency our weakness; our national pride and vanity our weakness; the result was lack of action, coordination, cooperation, teamwork, and war spirit; United States was unprepared mentally, physically, or as an organization for war.

THE STORY OF PEARL HARBOR

a.—General

1. Introduction: Scope of the Chapter and Its Purpose—Chronological story of the events, documents, and actions culminating in the Pearl Harbor disaster; statement of the facts and circumstances; two primary periods, from January through September and from October through December.

2. Geographical — Hawaii and outposts: reason for location of naval and military establishments in the Islands.

3. Mission of Army in Hawaii—Joint tasks Army tasks; Navy tasks.

4. Condition of the Hawaiian Department at the Time of Short's Assumption of Command and Just Prior Thereto—Report of the Navy on weaknesses of Army Pearl Harbor defenses concurred in by the Army; action of the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of War.

5. Organization of the Navy at Pearl Harbor—Organization of the Navy complex, duties of Admiral Kimmel; duties of Admiral Bloch; duties of Admiral Bellinger; problem of Short in dealing with this complex organization.

b.—Events From January Through Sept. 1941

1. Selection of General Short—Selection by General Marshall; instructions and basis of his action; correspondence between the Chief of Staff and Commanding General Hawaiian Department as to plans, policies, and status of defense in Hawaii.

2. Short's Staff—Selection of Colonel Phillips and his training for Chief of Staff, qualifications of Phillips; Short's relationship with his senior officers.

3. Short's Actions in Building Defense Installations and Adding Equipment—Short diligent in his demands for equipment, defense construction, and personnel; status of defenses summarized as of 7 December, 1941.

4. Short's Reorganization of Divisions—Reorganization of the Hawaiian Division into triangular divisions, unusually heavy fire power in the divisions.

5. Short's Relationship With the Navy — Efforts to carry out Chief of Staff's direction as to cooperation; resulting agreements with the Navy generally considered and their effect.

6. Abandonment of Herron's Field Order No. 1: Adoption of Triple Alert System: Sabotage Issue—Standard operating procedure of 14 July and 5 Nov., 1941; the three-alert system; the distribution of standard operating procedure; the effect of the three alerts: the composition of the Japanese population in Hawaii and the sabotage issue; views on sabotage by the Japanese in the Islands from local leaders in Hawaii.

7. Navy Long-Distance Reconnaissance — Short's assumptions as to the Navy's conducting long-distance reconnaissance by air and water; Navy's acceptance of the responsibility for long-distance reconnaissance; the long-distance reconnaissance essence of defense of Oahu; failure to take steps to implement the agreement by the Navy to do long-distance reconnaissance; effect of the failure to have long-distance reconnaissance; relationship of Army's close-in reconnaissance; place of the Aircraft Warning Service in the reconnaissance system; the radio interceptor system; the failure of the reconnaissance arrangements.

8. Agreements Between Army and Navy — War plans, joint action of the Army-Navy, 1935; Rainbow war plan; joint coastal frontier defense plan, Hawaiian Coastal Frontier; category of defense D: joint air agreement; Short's problem in dealing with Kimmel, Bloch, or Bellinger to fix responsibility of the Navy under the agreements; failure to implement the agreements; failure to put the agreements into operation; uncertainty as to when the agreements would go into operation; unity of command issue; agreements go into effect upon actual emergency too late without previous practice and organization of staff; training explanation as reason for not putting agreements into effect; complete absence of ability to implement the agreement between the Navy and the Army.

9. Estimate of the Situation—Estimate pur-

suant to the Joint Air Agreement of 21 March, 1941; operating plans by Bollinger and Martin 9 April, 1941; joint estimate of the situation; Short's responsibilities under the estimate of the situation; concurrence by the Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of War, Admiral Richardson, Admiral Kimmel, General Herron, and General Short in air attack the primary danger; Chief of Staff's repeated warnings that air superiority against air attack matter of first priority; responsibility of Short to provide defense to the primary threat of air attack.

c.—Critical Period 1 Oct. to 7 Dec., 1941

1. Vital Messages—Short's action in taking Air Force personnel and putting them on military police duty; Chief of Staff's objections supporting the Air Force; Navy message 16 October, warning Japanese relations deteriorating; War Department radio of 18 Oct., 1941 Japanese deteriorating relationships, 24 Nov., 1941, radio Chief of Naval Operations to Commander-in-Chief Pacific Fleet doubtful outcome of negotiations with Japan and warning surprise attack possibility; 26 Nov., 1941, War Department radio instructing Short special photo mission Jaluit; 27 Nov. 1941 Chief of Naval Operations to Commander-in-Chief Pacific Fleet "war warning"; 27 Nov. 1941 Chief of Staff to Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, negotiations with Japan terminated practical purposes; instructing action to be taken; 27 Nov. 1941 G-2 War Department to G-2 Hawaiian Department possible hostilities may begin; Short's selection of Alert Number 1 and reply to War Department advising such selection 27 Nov. 1941; knowledge of the War Department of his decision; significant Navy messages of 3, 4, and 6 Dec., 1941.

2. Analysis of the Situation From 24 Nov. to 27 Nov.—War Council action on the 25 Nov. 1941; War Council and Secretary of State action with the Japanese on 26 Nov. 1941; absence of the Chief of Staff from Washington from evening of the 26th to the 28th; draft of message of 27th by Chief of Staff on 28th; counter proposals handed by the Secretary of State to Japanese Ambassadors 26 Nov. 1941; construction of the counter proposals by the Japanese and their action; the Marshall-Stark memorandum.

3. The Drafting of the Message No. 472 of the 27th—Meeting with the Secretary of War to modify the message to be sent General Short; authorship of various parts of the message identified; Short's position as to the position with reference to long-distance reconnaissance; Short's claim of ambiguity in the message considered; Gerow's recollection of the contents of the message by Short to his principal commanders; the question of secrecy and method of transmission considered.

4. Analysis of the 27 Nov. 1941 Message—Parts of the message considered in light of Short's responsibilities and knowledge; message considered in connection with estimate of the situation; message considered in connection with the alert to be adopted; message considered in connection with the communication of its contents in view of restrictions on Short.

5. Messages 28th Nov. to 6th Dec., Inclusive—G-2 message 28 Nov. 1941 No. 484; War Department message 28 Nov. 1941 No. 482; Short's reply to No. 482 on 28 Nov. 1941; 3 Dec. 1941, Navy message on destruction of codes; Navy message of 4 Dec. 1941 on codes; Navy message 6 Dec. 1941 on codes; Short's position as to reception of this information.

6. 7 Dec. 1941 Message—Its method of sending, status of communication; what happened in transmission; other means of communication available.

7. Failure of Navy to Advise Short of Enemy Submarine in Pearl Harbor on Morning of 7 Dec. 1941—Submarine reported sunk by the Navy about 7:15 A. M.; no report made to Short.

8. Failure of Aircraft Warning Service to Advise of Approaching Planes, 7 Dec. 1941—Status of aircraft warning system, detection of the approaching planes; efforts of the mobile station to communicate the information to higher authority; Lt. Tyler's disposal of the matter.

9. Navy Failure to Advise Short of Suspected Naval Concentration in the Jaluits—Loss of radio contact 25th of November to 1 December.

10. Navy Account of the Japanese Task Force That Attacked Pearl Harbor: Sources of Information to Japanese—Origin of information of the attacking forces; history of the attacking forces and the dates of its movement; intelligence sources to the Japanese as to the disposition; activities of the Japanese consulate; maps of the Japanese based upon intelligence information; Japanese information of the disposition from Alert Number 1.

11. Information Not Given Short—Jaluit task force; information on negotiations with Japanese; no disapproval of his selection of sabotage alert number 1; additional information available in Washington.

d.—Status of the Principal Hawaiian Defenses in 1941 and Their State of Readiness on 6 Dec. 1941 or the Reasons for Their Lack of Readiness

1. Aircraft Warning Service and Interceptor Command—Service operative prior to

7 Dec. 1941; operations of the service on 7 Dec. 1941; nature of technical difficulties; state of training of the personnel; probable effectiveness of interception; necessity for immediate use not appreciated in Hawaii by senior commanders; doubtless whether would have been used by Department commander even if in perfect condition.

2. Status of the Aircraft Warning Service on 7th Dec. — System operative for month prior to 7 Dec.; Department commander would not turn operations over to Air Force and take it away from the Signal Corps; mobile radio stations and information center in a reasonably operative condition prior to 7 December; lacked full manpower to operate this service; Department commander holding on to it using it as training stations instead of operating station; cooperation of the Navy, permanent construction did not hold up putting the aircraft warning service into operation; Short's action in putting the aircraft warning service on a partial operating basis insufficient; relationship with the interceptor command and the information center.

3. Antiaircraft Artillery and Coast Defenses—Composition of the force; relationship to the interceptor command; status of the mobile antiaircraft and its ammunition; mobile batteries seldom placed in combat position prior to 7 December.

4. Ammunition Issue: Short's and the Ordnance Department's Responsibility — Short refused to permit the timely issuance of antiaircraft or artillery ammunition; small arms ammunition issued to divisions; insufficient small arms ammunition issued to Air Force to meet the attack.

5. Status of Aircraft Defenses—Deficiency in aircraft spare parts, etc.; efforts of General Martin to secure equipment; relative status of Hawaii, Panama, and Alaska in equipment; priorities on airfield construction; use of Hawaii as a training ground by the Air Corps.

e.—Status of Defenses on Sunday Morning, 7 Dec. 1941

1. Army Aircraft—Under Alert Number 1 aircraft was substantially grounded and assembled wing to wing; Navy had no PBVs in the air that morning.

2. Naval Long-Distance Reconnaissance — Navy had insufficient means of conducting adequate long-distance reconnaissance by air; Navy reconnaissance by air was confined to observation of maneuver areas for the fleet with particular reference to submarines; Navy's fleet maneuvers were for the purpose of training and such aircraft reconnaissance was primarily antisubmarine.

3. Aircraft Warning Service—Service working from 4 A. M. to 7 A. M. on 7 Dec. 1941; one station continued in operation beyond 7 o'clock for the training of Elliott; interceptor command was operating daily but no formal orders had gone out from Short.

4. Antiaircraft Defenses—Mobile guns had seldom gone into battle position; ammunition was not issued to mobile guns; it took up to six hours to draw and distribute the ammunition.

5. Summary—

f.—The Attack on 7 Dec. 1941

1. Japanese Intelligence—Japanese submarines in the harbor prior to Pearl Harbor attack; completeness of Japanese maps; completeness of Japanese information as shown by the maps.

2. Nature and Composition of the Attacking Force—Strength of the attacking force; planning done by the attacking force; the submarine phase of the attack; the planning phase of the attack.

g.—Time Element in the Expected Attack, the Effect of Using Hawaii as a Training Ground in Addition to Its Being a Combat Outpost

1. Attack a Surprise—Chief of Staff, Navy and Army witnesses all admit the attack was a surprise; accuracy of Japanese estimate of the situation; the Japanese gamble.

2. Time Element—The Important Factor in All Estimates—Estimate of the attack by Air Force; error in the estimate was in the time it would occur which led to unexpected results.

3. Expected Time to Continue Training — Error in estimate of the time of the attack brought decision to continue training; Hawaiian forces disposed for training at the time of attack; personnel organized for training rather than combat at time of attack.

4. Short's Trust in Navy to Give Him Timely Notice: Time Element Again—Short's relationship with the Navy; Short's belief that naval forces were doing long-distance reconnaissance; Short's belief that the Navy planes were doing long-distance reconnaissance; Short's belief that the Navy was not withholding any evidence from him; Short's policy of not pressing for information from the Navy.

h.—What Was Done Immediately After the Attack

1. Reason for Analysis of Action Taken After 7 Dec. 1941.—To determine how effectively General Short was able to use the materiel, personnel and facilities after the attack which he had before the attack; and to (Please turn to Page 10)

Change In Army Regulations

The War Department has issued the following Regulations and Changes in Regulations:

AR 25-80. "Claims Under the 105th A. W." Issued 29 May 1945. Supersedes AR 25-80, 3 July 1943.

AR 25-100. "Claims of Military Personnel and Civilian Employees for Property Damaged, Lost, Destroyed, Captured, or Abandoned in the Service." Issued 29 May 1945. Supersedes AR 25-100, 3 July 1943, and WD Circ. 167, 1945.

AR 25-220. "Claims in Favor of the United States for Damage to or Loss or Destruction of Government Property and for Expense or Loss Sustained by the Government Incident to Injury to or death of Military Personnel." Issued 29 May 1945. Supersedes AR 25-220, 3 July 1943; section I, WD Circ. 254, and section I, WD Circ. 310, 1944.

AR 35-1480. "Aviation Pay-Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Personnel." Changes 5 issued 15 Aug. Supersede C 4, 12 Aug. 1944. Only Change now in force.

AR 35-1490. "Foreign Service and Sea Duty-Increases in Pay-Officers, Warrant Officers, and Enlisted Personnel." Changes 3 issued 14 Aug. Supersede C 2, 21 April 1945. Only Change now in force.

AR 35-1700. "Pay of Retired Commissioned and Warrant Officers." Changes 8 issued 15 Aug. Changes now in force—2, 7, 8.

AR 35-2720. "Pay and Allowances of Philippine Scouts." Issued 4 Aug. Supersedes AR 35-2720, 31 Aug. 1942.

AR 35-6100. "Payments for Telephone, Telegraph, and Teletypewriter Service." Changes 5 issued 23 Aug. Changes now in force: 4, 5.

AR 55-90. "Bus Transportation." Issued 10 Aug. Supersedes section IX, WD Circ. 307, 1944.

AR 345-415. "Daily Sick Report." Issued 14 Aug. Supersedes all changes in same AR and all sections in Circulars referring to same subject.

AR 600-40. "Wearing of Service Uniform." Changes 5 issued 23 Aug. Supersede Changes 4, 28 July 1945. Changes now in force: 1, 2, 3, 5.

AR 605-10. "Officers Appointed in the Army of the United States." Changes 2 issued 22 Aug. Supersede Changes 1, 22 Nov. 1944.

AR 605-245. "Retirement." Changes 1 issued 15 Aug.

AR 605-275. "Resignation." Changes 1 issued 15 Aug.

UNITED STATES ARMY

sued 22 Aug.

AR 610-5. "Warrant Officers—General Provisions." Changes 5 issued 22 Aug. Changes now in force: 3, 4, 5.

AR 615-300. "Absence Without Leave and Desertion." Changes 7 issued 21 Aug. Supersede Changes 6, 19 July 1945. Changes now in force: 4, 7.

AR 615-305. "Enlisted Men—Discharge—Convenience of Government." Changes 1 issued 11 Aug. Supersede section II, WD Circ. 82, 1945.

AR 615-306. "Enlisted Men—Discharge—Misconduct." Changes 2 issued 22 Aug. Supersede C 1, 24 July 1945.

New Army Line-up

Studies long underway in the War Department looking toward the permanent set-up which the administrative divisions or branches will have in the permanent post-war establishment are beginning to crystallize.

There seems to be little doubt but that the present three divisional organization—Air, Ground, and Service Forces—will be retained and it is likely that legislation to effect this will shortly be transmitted to Congress.

However, there may be some modifications to conform with the war's experience. In the Service Forces there is considerable belief that some of the agencies may be transferred to operate directly under the Secretary, such as the Surgeon General, the Adjutant General, the Provost Marshal, and possibly others. It is also likely that some of the newer branches may be made permanent, such as the Transportation Corps.

In the Ground Forces consideration is being given, it is understood, to set up a permanent Armored Corps, into which the Cavalry might be incorporated, and to combine all artillery activities in one arm, retaining only the Infantry intact.

The Air Forces, it is understood, will, if consolidation of the Departments does not take place, remain largely as it is now, with some streamlining by reduction of some of the war time overhead.

Pres. Truman for Unification

President Truman was reminded, at his press conference 30 Aug., of an article he had written for *Collier's* before he became President, wherein he favored unification of the Armed Forces. In reply the President said he was still in favor of it but would rather not comment further at this time. He might do so later, he said.

Enlistment Allowance

The War Department this week issued a new regulation 35-2420 pertaining to enlistment allowance. Text of the new portions of the regulation is as follows:

Provided further, That an enlistment in a branch of the regular service within three months from the date of discharge from any component of such branch, other than its Regular Establishment, after not less than one year's continuous active service in such component or components immediately preceding the date of discharge therefrom, shall be considered a reenlistment for the purpose of payment of the enlistment allowance provided by this section; and the enlistment allowance shall be computed on the basis of the number of full years' continuous active service immediately preceding the discharge from each component. This proviso is effective 1 October 1944.

4. Reenlistment after service as commissioned or warrant officer.—If an enlisted man discharged to enter upon duty as a warrant officer or to accept a commission is subsequently discharged as a warrant officer or commissioned officer and reenlists in the Regular Army, he is entitled to the enlistment allowance, provided his reenlistment is effected within a period of three months from date of his discharge as an enlisted man. His interim service, of less than three months, as a warrant officer or commissioned officer, does not affect his right to the enlistment allowance.

Army Losses at Sea

Ship sinkings or damages to ships in the war against Japan cost the lives of 1,008 American soldiers.

The tabulation, which includes the period from 7 Dec. 1941, through the end of July, 1945, covers troop losses in the China, Burma, India, Pacific and Alaska sectors and excludes casualties from landing operations and previously announced Army marine losses inflicted in the Atlantic, African, European and Mediterranean Theaters. It was made public by Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross, Chief of Transportation, Army Service Forces.

In commenting on the low Pacific losses, General Gross paid special tribute to the U. S. Navy, the U. S. Army Air Forces, Australian and New Zealand air and naval elements, and the officers and men of the American Merchant Marine. The Chief of Army Transportation praised, too, Transportation Corps troop transport commanders and their staffs who trained American soldiers in abandon ship and life saving practices.

Only 11 ships lost or damaged in the Pacific entailed a loss of 50 or more Army lives, General Gross disclosed. The high-

est loss of life occurred aboard the Thomas Nelson which was struck by a diving Jap plane off Leyte in the Philippines 12 Nov. 1944. Of the 573 troops aboard at the time of the fatal dive, 139 were killed.

Third Division Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Society of the Third (Regular) Division, AEF, Washington Branch, No. 7, will be held in the V.F.W. hall, 1319 K street, N. W., on Wednesday, 5 Sept. at 8:30 P. M.

The election of officers for the ensuing year, commencing with this meeting will be held. Outstanding veterans of both world wars will be present at this important meeting. Every veteran of the Third Division who possibly can attend is urged to be present. Thrilling official War Department films will be exhibited through the courtesy of the Army Air Forces' personnel. Refreshments will follow the business session.

Saddles for Sale

Ceiling prices have been established on new and used Army McClellan saddles when sold to civilian buyers, the Office of Price Administration announced today. Approximately 25,000 of these saddles are located in the Cincinnati, Ohio, Fort Worth, Texas, and Denver, Colo., areas, where they will be sold by the Department of Commerce's Office of Surplus Property.

The ceilings are: New saddles: Retail ceiling, \$20 each plus actual freight paid by retailer from supplier's point of shipment; wholesale ceiling, \$12 each plus actual freight paid by wholesaler from Department of Commerce's point of shipment; Department of Commerce's ceilings, \$7.10 each on sales to manufacturers, \$8 each on sales to wholesalers, and \$12 each on sales to retailers, all f.o.b. shipping point. The ceilings for the Department of Commerce are below acquisition costs. For shelf worn or used saddles ceiling prices are reduced.

Promotion Status

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) and Promotions on the Non-Promotion List Since 17 August 1945

Promotion List

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—William F. Freehoff, Inf., No. 66; vacancies, none. Senior Lt. Col.—Rexford E. Willoughby, Cav., No. 67.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—James H. Dickie, FD, No. 78.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Paul E. McLaughlin, Inf., No. 197.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—George M. Jones, Inf., No. 226.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Raymond L. Hoff, QMC, No. 660.

Non-Promotion List

Lt. Col. to Col.

Albert Fields, DC, (temp. col.)

Maj. to Lt. Col.

Harold G. Ott, DC (temp. col.)

Verne C. Hill, VC (temp. lt. col.)

Elmer W. Young, VC (temp. lt. col.)

Capt. to Maj.

Ch. Stanley J. Relly, USA (temp. maj.)

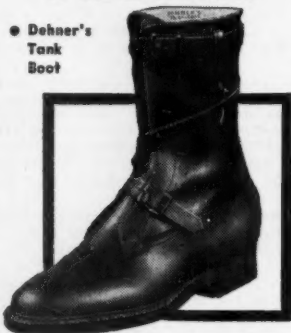
1st Lt. to Capt.

Joseph N. Schaeffer, MC (temp. capt.)

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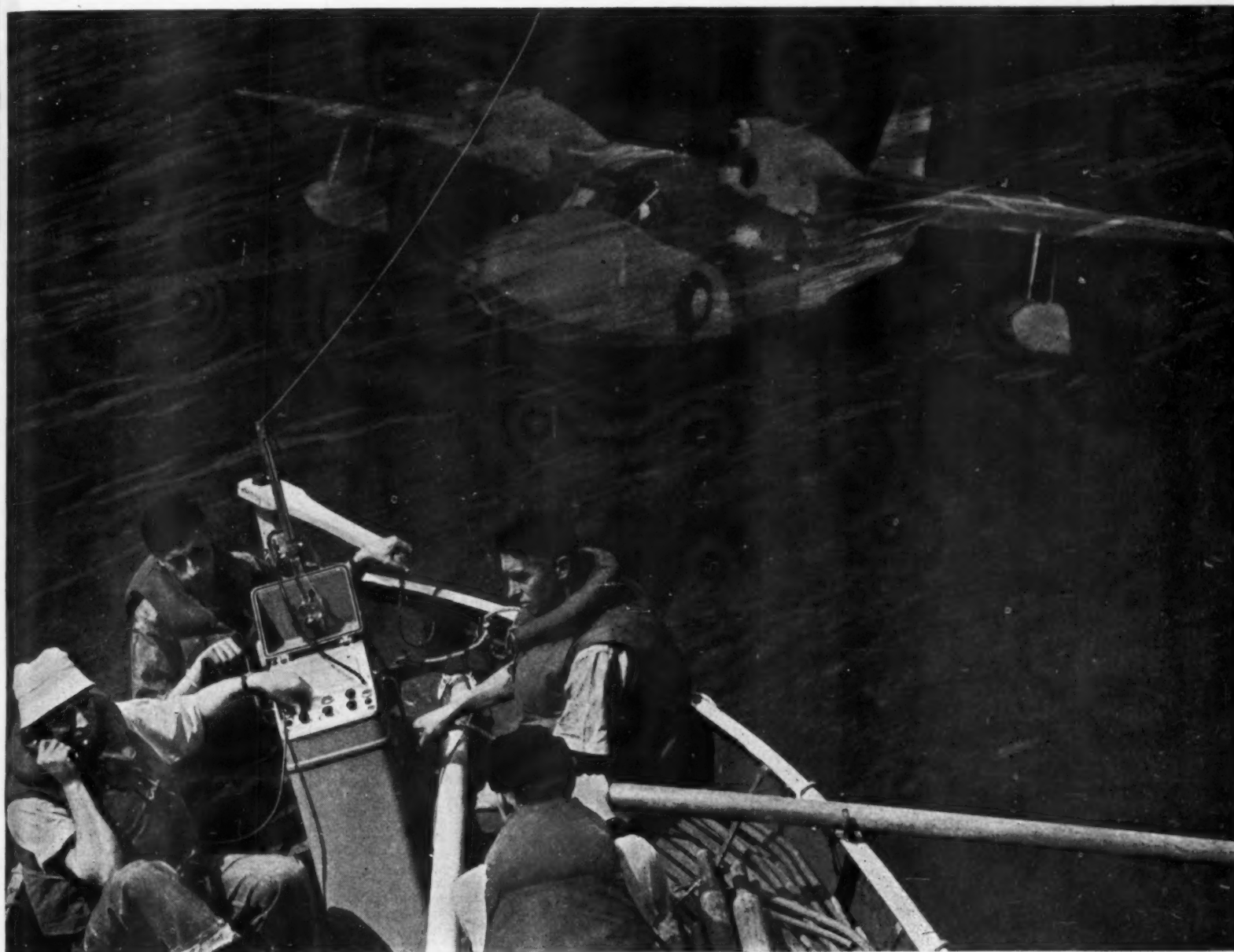
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Joseph McDonald and Donald Kolb (holding balloon) are the Radiomarine engineers who developed this lifeboat radio. Here is the balloon that is inflated with helium and carries the antenna 300 feet into the air. At left is your miniature "broadcasting studio" and receiving set, complete with its two-way "telephone."



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Naval Aviation Milestone

Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, USN, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air) declared this week that the carrier supremacy established in the war just ended will be devoted fully to insuring the peace.

The Admiral's statement was made on the occasion of Naval Aviation's 32nd anniversary celebrated 30 Aug.

Outlining plans for Naval Aviation in postwar years, Admiral Mitscher said that aircraft carriers, including new carriers of the USS Midway class, and other 45,000 ton giant mobile "airfields" should be policing the oceans of the world at all times.

Four thousand, three hundred Naval Aviators and 2,600 aircrewmembers, he said, should be trained each year to keep Naval Aviation a dominant factor in world peace insurance. It is estimated, he said, that at least 3,000 new planes should be added during the next year. Lastly, the Admiral recommended the maintenance of a strong aircraft industry.

In paying tribute to those who made Naval Aviation's recent victories possible, Vice Admiral Mitscher remarked that the country now had ample evidence of the debt owed to the pioneers of Naval Aviation whose skillful guidance in the early years had erected the solid foundations upon which our wartime success was fundamentally based. The Admiral also paid special tribute to the 1,855 students, instructors and aircrewmembers who were killed in training accidents while nearly 60,000 pilots and more than 40,000 aircrewmembers were being trained since Pearl Harbor.

Vice Admiral Mitscher said, in part:

"The miracle wrought by the American aircraft industry, including the manufacturers not only of aircraft, but of engines and accessories as well, constitutes a record for which officers and men of Naval Aviation will always be grateful. Every worker, whether of management or labor, played a vital part in winning the war. Every plane, and every plane type, helped mightily.

"And although carrier supremacy was the decisive factor in the enemy's defeat, I also

U. S. NAVY & MARINE CORPS

want to make special mention of the land-based patrol bombers. The performance of the flying boats and the heavy land-based search planes which began their work as a partly defensive measure—the detection of enemy movement anywhere on the great water spaces of the Pacific—was outstanding. They participated, under a coordinated command, in the offensive operations of the Fast Carriers, and they ended the war by blockading and entering the very harbors of Japan.

"It is also fitting that acknowledgment should be made at this time for the continuous cooperation which we of Naval Aviation received from the Army Air Forces and Ground Forces throughout the war. In joint operations such cooperation is not only important, it is vital.

"The same must be said of the Marine Corps and of the various Naval Forces upon whom at various times and in many ways Naval Aviation relied for support in accomplishing its mission."

Vice Admiral Mitscher also commented on the work of the support carriers.

"One of the most important accomplishments of carrier aviation," he said, "was the perfection of close support operations. Carrier aircraft have saved countless American lives by the ability to place a bomb or rocket in the exact spot called for by the ground forces.

"It was tough going on the ground. But again and again, a machine gun, a mortar position or just a cave with rifles would have cost many lives to subdue unless a Navy or Marine pilot, carrying rockets, bombs or Napalm, had hit the bull's eye."

During the Okinawa campaign, a fleet of more than 2,000 carrier-based aircraft was constantly available during the whole three-month period within a few miles of the battle line. Marine and Navy support carriers supplied a continuous stream of bombers and fighters so that whenever a strong point held up the advance, there was a flight circling close at hand awaiting the call of the ground coordinator to go into action.

Civilian Award

A "Recognition of Service" Certificate will be awarded to civilian employees of the Navy for their part in building and maintaining the biggest and most powerful Navy in the world, the Navy Department announced this week.

A scroll, eight inches wide and 10 inches long and carrying the United States Navy seal and signed by the commanding officer of the awarding Naval establishment, will serve as a permanent testimonial to the holder's essential war work in World War II.

Inspector General, USMC

Formation of a new division at Marine Corps Headquarters to be known as the Inspection Division was announced this week by General A. A. Vandegrift, Commandant of the Marine Corps.

This new division will be headed by Maj. Gen. Pedro A. del Valle as "Inspector General, Marine Corps." General del Valle commanded the First Marine Division during the capture of Okinawa. He had previously served as an artillery regiment commander in the battle of Guadalcanal and later as a brigadier general, commanding artillery of the Third Amphibious Corps during the capture of Guam.

One of his assistants, more of whom will be assigned at a later date, is Col. Alan Shapley, commanding officer of the Fourth Marine Regiment on Okinawa. Colonel Shapley previously commanded a Marine Raider Regiment in the Bougainville campaign and then organized and commanded the Fourth Marines, formed from personnel of the Raiders. This regiment took part in the capture of Guam before going to Okinawa.

The purpose of the Inspector General Division is to assist the Commandant of the Marine Corps in all matters which affect the efficiency and economy of the Marine Corps by assisting commanders and other members and employees of the Marine Corps in the performance of their duties, and to make regular inspections, investigations and reports as may be directed by the Commandant.

The sphere of this division, pending further instructions, includes all Marine Corps commands, posts and stations, including those under the Department of the Pacific, and aviation activities, with the exception of Fleet Marine Corps units beyond the continental limits of the United States and units afloat.

USS Missouri

The new USS Missouri, mightiest battleship of the U. S. Fleet will be used by General of the Army Douglas MacArthur as the vessel upon which he will sign the Japanese surrender in Tokyo Bay.

Fourth and newest ship of her class to be commissioned, the Missouri was launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in January 1944. On that occasion President Harry S. Truman, then Senator from Missouri, declared that "The time is surely coming when the people of Missouri can thrill with pride as the Missouri and her sister ships—sail into Tokyo Bay."

The first Missouri, a side-wheeled frigate and one of the early ships to be propelled by steam, was completed in 1842. On a cruise which was to carry her to Alexandria, Egypt, the vessel while anchored in Gibraltar was destroyed by fire caused by an overturned turpentine bottle in one of her storage compartments.

The second Missouri, a first line 12,500 ton ship commissioned December 1, 1903. Aboard the ship when she put to sea was Midshipman Bill Halsey, better known today as Admiral William F. Halsey, Commander, Third Fleet.

Praises Adm. Jacobs

Vice Admiral Randall Jacobs, USN, until this week Chief of Naval Personnel, has won the Navy Departments "Well Done."

In a special statement released 27 Aug., the Department declared that the Nation and the Navy owe a substantial debt to Vice Admiral Jacobs for his excellent work over the past three and a half years as Chief of Naval Personnel.

The statement declares:

"In that time the Navy grew from a total of 337,000 to 3,389,000 officers and men. The task of selecting and training this, by far the greatest aggregation of Naval strength ever brought together under one flag in history, was one of monumental proportions. It involved setting up 225 types of training of hundreds of thousands of men and providing trained crews for 30 different types of combatant vessels, 50 different types of auxiliaries, and 35 types of landing craft.

"It involved establishment of training stations; it involved a rapid expansion in the use of American colleges for Naval education, the foundations of which were laid in the pre-war pattern of the Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps; it required the establishment of new courses for officer personnel with special missions, such as the course in military government at Columbia and Princeton Universities, the course in Diesel Engineering at Cornell and other universities, the course in radar at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the course on Oriental languages at the University of Colorado, the course in damage control at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and the course on steam engineering at the Naval Training Station, Newport.

"American management and labor built a tremendous potential power in fighting ships and aircraft at a speed which amazed not merely the rest of the world but ourselves. That potential strength would have been inert, however, without trained Americans to make it effective. Provision for that personnel at a rate equal to the speed of our material production was one of the greatest tasks that the American Navy ever faced. Vice Admiral Jacobs and the personnel under him met it successfully, and he therefore merits the Navy salutation, 'Well Done.'"

Navy Plane Crash

Ten men were killed, 85 planes were destroyed and 55 planes were damaged when a four-engine Navy bomber veered off a runway at an advanced base on Eniwetok Atoll in the Marshall Islands 9 Aug. 1944.

The Consolidated Liberator was taking off from Stickell Field at 10:26 p.m., on a reconnaissance and bombing mission when it turned to the left and plowed into planes assembled in a replacement pool for carriers operating in that congested war theater. Seven of the Liberator's nine 500-pound bombs began burning or exploded as flames spread rapidly from the plane's 2,900 gallons of gasoline.

An investigating board found that the pilot, Lt. Romane C. Anderson, USNR, "failed to realize that the plane was airborne and failed to keep the plane's track along the center of the runway." All but one of the 11-man crew were killed instantly or died later.

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, USN, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas, ordered an investigation by Rear Admiral John F. Shafroth, USN, Inspector General, Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas, and Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, USN.

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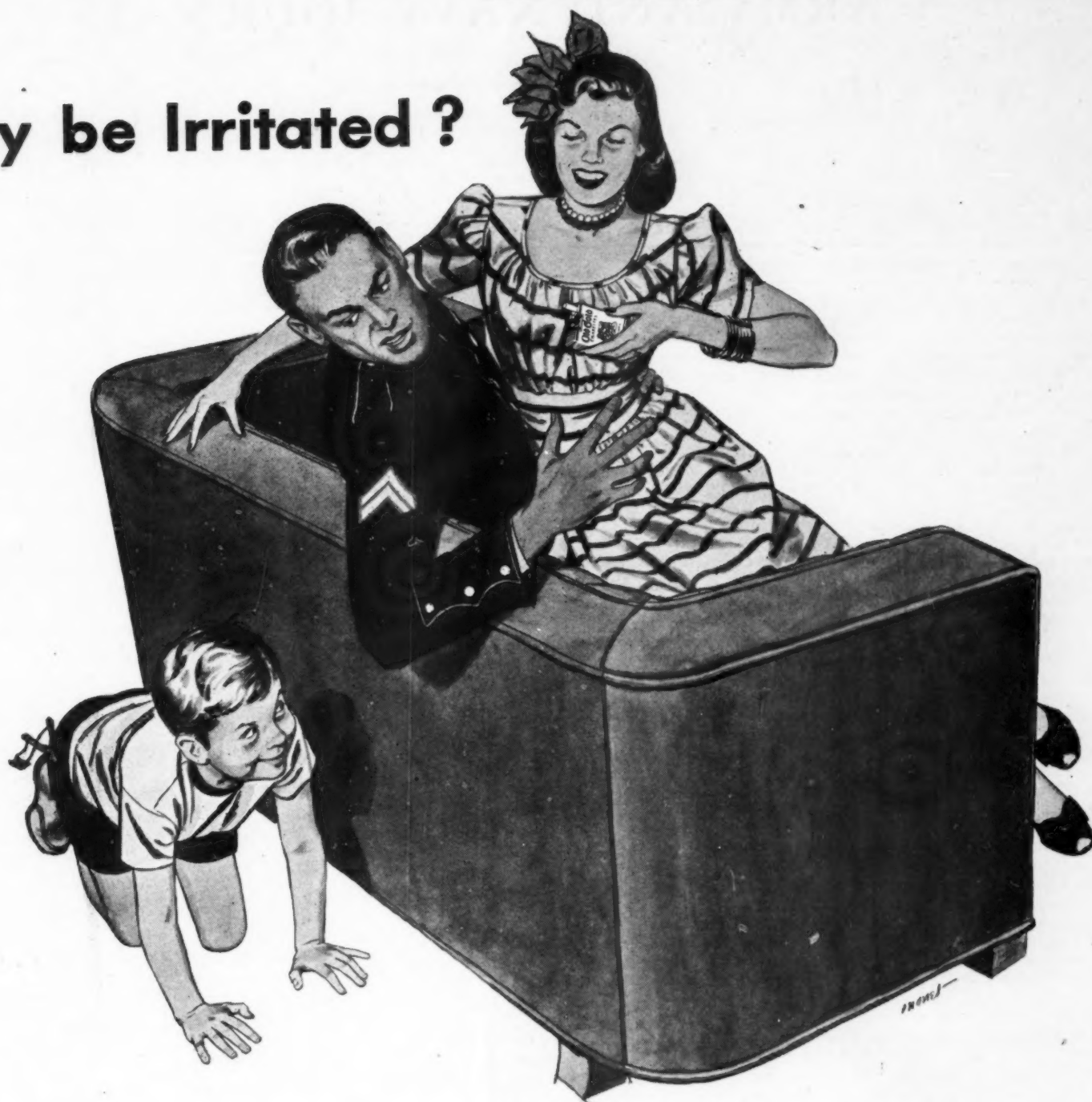
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NEWSPAPER RACKS

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1893.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1945

"We must keep the country conscious that the sea and the air around and above the United States must be secure for the American Flag."—JAMES FORRESTAL.

At the very moment our troops are in occupation of Germany and are beginning the occupation of Japan, there has been made public the reports of the official inquiries into the Pearl Harbor disaster. Swept into the background of public thought for the time being, is the incomparable leadership which built and directed the powerful Armies, Fleets and Air Forces that won for us triumph in this greatest of all wars, a fact which moved the President to express the fullest confidence specifically in General Marshall, and, generally, in all our other war leaders, both Army and Navy. When all the facts are known, when the testimony taken by the Army Board is available and General Marshall's side of the story is revealed, it is our considered judgment that substantiated will be the conclusions of the President and the Secretary of War, and rejected will be the findings of the Board. The censure will not be upon General Marshall, or even upon Admiral Stark, but rather, as President Truman subsequently observed, upon the American people, then rotted with pacifism, unwilling to allow Congress to adopt the urgent recommendations of the High Command for appropriations to enable adequate defense, and responsible, as the Board has pictured, for the vacillation, now firmness and then appeasement, in our treatment of Japan, and, in consequence, the "do-don't" procedure on the part of the Chiefs of Staff and Naval Operations, which their civilian superiors required them to pursue in order to avoid giving Japan an excuse to strike. As the "Day of Infamy" approached, knowing we were unprepared for war, General Marshall and Admiral Stark joined in a memorandum to the President pleading that we avoid an ultimatum to Japan, as we were not ready for the issue of war. Over the months as war approached, General Marshall repeatedly impressed upon the Hawaiian Command that it should be alerted, and warned of the danger of an air or submarine surprise attack, a warning in which the Navy joined. Certainly nothing more should have been needed to indicate the tension in our relations with Japan. Even the Board which criticized General Marshall, stated in the body of its report that "General Short was provided with both sound advice and an admirable set-up of clear-cut signposts to guide him."

In Washington, as in Hawaii at the time, there was the view, which the entire country shared, that Japan would not dare to make war upon us. Tokyo was aware of our complacency, of our belief that she was a civilized nation, and of our inadequate defense, though General Marshall had stripped other points to strengthen Hawaii. Therefore she struck, and even if General Short had received the message which reached him after the attack, experience in the war enables the conclusion that it would have been successful but at heavy cost to the enemy planes. The lesson is clear, not to censure a leader such as General Marshall, whom the President correctly described as skillful, energetic and efficient, nor other Commanders who also have given us Victory, but for every one of our 140 million people to realize that in this war-torn world preparedness alone will avert another Pearl Harbor, and for the Services to retain as a prime essential the team-work which that calamity produced.

BEFORE Congress when it reconvenes next week are pressing matters for the welfare and future of the Armed Forces and its personnel. To be determined are the size of the Army, Navy, and Air Force we must maintain to assure our peace and integrity, and in determining that size the advice of our military and naval leaders must be heeded so that this nation will not again be caught unprepared. In addition, the Congress must, in fairness to the personnel of the Services and to assure that state of morale necessary for the highest efficiency, take action in many matters concerning pay, promotion, and retirement. To avoid the unhealthy situation now existing among our troops in France, where the government of that country is donating bonuses to our soldiers, Congress should enact legislation to prevent the deterioration of our men's purchasing power as the result of unfavorable rates of exchange in such foreign nations as they may be stationed. Authorization for the orderly acceptance of war proved officers into the permanent establishments and their proper distribution on the promotion lists is essential, and for that purpose opportunity must be given for all interested groups to present their cases freely. Existing laws and decisions must be corrected to the end that the earned terminal leave of all officers being retired or returning to the retired lists be protected. The grades of Regular officers should be protected so that the disparity which would otherwise be brought about by the policy of guaranteeing those entering the Army Reserves their highest war rank will be prevented. Retirement privileges and protection against too great a loss in rank should be granted to former enlisted men who have served efficiently and valuably as commissioned officers during the war. The rights of all who have served honorably during the war and who elect to remain in the Regular establishment to draw mustering out pay the same as those who leave the service should be assured. Full reenlistment allowances should be guaranteed to all, including former officers and enlisted men of other components, who desire to sign up for the Regular establishment. To these matters the House and the Senate must give prompt attention.

Service Humor

Busy
"Where is the bayonet instructor?"
"He's out to lunge!"
—Skyscrapers

History
People who have a habit of saying, "This suspense is killing me," should be reminded that this remark was first made by a horse thief when the posse was hanging him.
—Bowie Blade

Instructions
The OD was making his rounds and came upon a rookie on guard duty. The OD asked the recruit, "What is general order number six?"
"Don't know," replied the neophyte.
The OD tried again, "What is general order number four?"
"Don't know," came the same answer. "What did the corporal of the guard tell you?" asked the OD.
"He said, 'Watch out for the OD. He's a stinker.'"
—Gordon Johnston, Amphibian

"I just swatted five flies—two males and three females."
"How can you tell?"
"I got two on the card table and three on the mirror."
—Ft. Warren Sentinel.

2nd Lt.: "I wonder if I could make you melt in my arms?"
Gal: "No, I'm not that soft, and you're not that hot."
—Armored News.

Chief: "What are you doing with your socks on wrong side out?"
Boot: "My feet got so hot marching I decided to turn the hose on them."
—Skyscrapers.

Mess Sgt.: "Can you dress a chicken?"
New cook: "Not on the money the army pays me."
—Ft. Warren Sentinel.

Many a girl will scream at the sight of a mouse, but think nothing of stepping into a car with a wolf.

1st Sgt's. Wife: "I got big-hearted this morning and gave a bum five dollars."
Sgt's. Wife: "What did your husband say?"
1st Sgt's. Wife: "Thanks."
—Armored News.

"If I had my way," said the chaplain as he concluded his sermon, "all of the liquor in the nation would be thrown in the river."

The choir leader stood up, "The next selection," he said, "will be, 'Shall we Gather at the River.'"
—Ft. Warren Sentinel.

Two pretty WAVES were walking down a crowded street. Two salty sailors passed and whistled.

"The nerve of them," said one of the girls, "whistling at us two days before payday."
—Skyscrapers.

Farmer: "Be this the Woman's Exchange?"
Woman: "Yes."
Farmer: "Be ye the woman?"
Woman: "Yes."
Farmer: "Well, then, I think I'll keep Maggie."
—Belvoir Castle.

ASK THE JOURNAL

Please send return postage for direct reply.

J. W. H.—Cadet service at either academy is not "service" for longevity pay purposes. A bill is now pending which would authorize such service to be counted. The Navy Department has gone on record as favoring such legislation.

J. W. H.—The total number of warrant officers of the Regular Army is determined by the President but may not exceed one per cent of the total enlisted strength of the Army and not more than 40 per cent of all warrant officers may be promoted to chief warrant officer.

P. J. S.—Warrant officers are entitled to the same retirement privileges as commissioned officers. Yes, a warrant officer's appointment may be discontinued at will by the Secretary of War.

G. W. T.—Under Public Law 140, 77th Congress, an enlisted man with not less than 20 years service who has been found to be physically unfit for further military service may be retired with pay at the rate of 75 per cent of the average pay received for the six-months immediately preceding retirement.

M. L. G.—Several bills have been introduced which would permit reserve officers to count inactive service for retirement after a specified number of years of active service. The Navy Department favors such retirement after 15 years service—5 of which would be active service. An officer thus retired would receive two and one-half per cent of his active-duty pay multiplied by the number of years of active service.

In The Journal

One Year Ago

American armored forces and infantry are sweeping over the battle territory of the first World War at a rate which shows the proportion of the Allied victory in Northern France. Belleau Wood, Chateau Thierry, Soissons, and the Valley of the Marne are now behind our line.

10 Years Ago

Commander and Mrs. Otto Forster, USN, were hosts last Saturday at a cocktail party and dinner in their quarters to a group of friends, all of whom served under Comdr. Forster when he was in command of the USS Parrott, Destroyer Squadron 5, Asiatic Fleet. (Quantico notes).

25 Years Ago

The Navy Department has purchased three all-metal sea planes of the Junker type, capable of carrying a personnel of six. Two Fokker type all-metal seaplanes have also been purchased in Holland. The U. S. Army and the Post Office Department have also purchased all-metal aircraft recently.

50 Years Ago

Lt. E. L. Butts, 21st Inf., concluded this week a very successful course of instruction in gymnastics and calisthenics at Fort Adams, R. I., and is now en route to Fort McPherson, Ga., for a similar purpose.

80 Years Ago

In reviewing the Great War, it becomes evident that, with all its shortcomings, the military power did its work better than the political power—the soldiers were more sagacious, more successful, more useful than were the statesmen.

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Army Promotions

The following temporary promotions in the Army of the United States have been announced by the War Department:

Lt. Col. to Colonel
M. Young, INF, AUS
C. W. Gordon, AC
C. H. Woodward, JAGD
D. C. Beelar, AC
C. C. Baumgardner, AC
G. B. Ringgold, AUS
G. B. Patterson, AC
J. A. Sargent, GSC

Major to Lt. Colonel
L. D. Gardner, Jr., JAGD
L. W. Bradford, OD
B. T. Neville, AC
J. W. Fager, FA, AUS
F. C. Skillman, Jr., IGD
R. E. Purdy, AC
W. E. Hinton, AC
G. E. Diehelm, AC
B. J. Lee, Jr., AC
W. H. Bassett, Jr., OD
L. R. Godwin, AC
F. W. Williams
O. G. Wheat, QMC
A. N. Beattie, AC
A. B. Bratton, FD
R. W. Miller, AC
C. J. Mullen, MC
G. E. Moore, AC
J. B. McGuire, AC
C. Baskerville, AC
E. P. Stocker, AUS
Z. M. Ballard, ANC
J. E. Marquart, AC
F. L. Grable, AC
L. A. Isermann, AC

Captain to Major
H. E. Leming, MC
S. A. Wolfson, MC
P. F. Winn, MC
C. W. Hood, INF
Ruth Wagner, ANC
C. Crawford, INF
W. D. Dugan, MC
W. B. Roup, AC
B. P. Cunningham, MC
W. J. Wenger, INF
C. A. O'Malley, OD, AUS
R. B. Galbraith, DC
F. A. Smith, OD
L. H. Ramsey, INF
Frank McEvoy, INF
D. M. Rhodenizer, ANC
J. I. Anderson, CE, AUS
P. F. Hurley, INF
R. A. Woolsey, Jr., FA
J. G. Crawford, OD
H. E. Eldridge, QMC
T. D. Powell, III, AC
W. A. Murphy, AC
R. P. Loftus, OD
D. S. Werner, OD
J. E. Brennan, MC
B. E. Schwarz, MC
J. C. Grove, AC
J. Sweeney, TC
L. S. Harris, MC
F. D. Geist, MC
J. K. Brennan, AC
J. J. Ross, GSC
R. E. Russell, OD
C. R. Williams, AC
C. B. Sipple, CWS
C. H. Edwards, AC
Arthur Stern, MC
S. F. Brower, CAV
E. G. Hazeltine, CAC
F. H. Kuhn, AC
L. J. Resh, CE
P. J. Chesterson, FA
E. R. Finch, Jr., AC
R. N. Mann, Sig. C.
L. P. Francis, OD
H. H. Jacobson, AC
L. C. Britton, INF
T. C. West, AC
R. F. Redfield, CWS
H. C. McKnight, AUS
M. W. Manchester, AC
W. J. Shaffer, AC
W. E. Peltzer, MC
C. T. Kingston, Jr., AC
J. A. Hammond, AC
W. T. Jones, INF

Lt. Col. to Colonel
L. W. Munchmeyer, CWS
S. S. Brownson, MC
J. F. Hollywood, AC
T. C. Chen Fong, MC
J. A. McNulty, CMP
G. W. Beals, FD
W. Faversham, Jr., AC
R. G. Kercheval, QMC
A. E. Bowen, AC
N. H. Aronson, AC
C. H. Pruden, Jr., OD
N. E. Roberts, MC, AUS
R. B. Talley, AC
H. E. Bowes, AC
T. Rinehart, JAGD
M. J. Mountain, CAC
W. C. Parrish, CE
J. J. Lynch, FA
E. H. Chumney, AC
H. A. Carver, AC
R. G. Barz, CE
R. G. Elliott, AC
E. C. Boswell, AC
H. R. Wildman, AC
L. F. Cranford, AC
J. S. Thatcher, AC
A. A. Miller, AC
L. C. Shockley, AUS
W. S. Davis, AC
E. D. Payne, OD
M. Wohlmut, AC
M. S. Nicholson, AC
Charles Howard, AC

Lt. Col. to Colonel
H. I. Posnick, AC
G. S. Bradley, JAGD
B. F. Begley, OD
G. F. Kunkle, FA
P. W. Norton, AC
L. Wington, Jr., INF
A. F. Pellegrine, SC
A. G. Matlimer, INF
J. M. Frassrand, CE
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V. Ruskack, OD
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E. K. Blois, OD
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S. R. Long, AGD
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E. R. Haag, AC
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F. I. Davis, Jr., OD, AUS
A. S. Wheeler, MAC, AUS
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W. O. Herschberger, Jr., Sig. C.
C. W. Botta, CWS
J. L. Layton, Jr., OD

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T. Moncure, CAV
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H. A. Moreen, INF
J. D. Scrivner, CE
J. R. Coolidge, AC
W. S. Calden, MC
C. E. Geng, AUS
I. C. Steg, ANC
W. E. Lalche, Inf
C. D. Parker, Inf
J. A. Rodger, MC
L. E. Dewey, QMC
O. E. DeBerg, CE
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1st Lt. D. W. Mode-
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Ens. R. J. Speckmann
*Lt. (jg) H. G. Stal-
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1st Lt. G. D. Taylor,
1st Lt. D. W. Mode-
jett
WO John Long
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2nd Lt. W. E. Whit-
ker
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Capt. C. L. Goodwin

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1st Lt. G. H. Bergen
Capt. C. L. Goodwin

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Comdr. F. D. Latta
Lt. G. V. Knudson
Lt. W. H. Mendenhall
Lt. A. H. Keeney, Jr.
Lt. R. T. Ruble
Lt. W. S. Farrel
Lt. J. W. Wright
Ens. R. K. Gunderson
Lt. (jg) B. M. Apple-
gate
Lt. (jg) C. LaV.
Lt. (jg) R. L.
Schwendemann
Lt. (jg) A. W. Welch,
jr.
Lt. (jg) H. A. Todd,
jr.
Ens. J. F. Cranfill
Lt. L. G. Irving
Ens. P. R. Stephens
Lt. (jg) C. R. Busby
Lt. S. P. Gardner
Ens. J. N. Wright
Lt. (jg) N. W. Becker
Lt. E. P. Clark, II
Ens. C. H. Walker
Lt. (jg) W. B. Phelps
Lt. (jg) R. W. Mann
Lt. (jg) H. B. Chase
Ens. C. S. Mehelich
Ens. William Troyan
Lt. (jg) J. S. Pash
Lt. (jg) F. L. Auc-
hard
Lt. J. W. Swienicki
jr.

*Previously reported missing.
†Previously reported prisoner.

Heads Aircraft Office

Robert K. Brown, graduate of the class of 1927 of the U. S. Naval Academy, has been appointed manager of the Curtiss-Wright Corp. office in Washington, G. W. Vaughan, President, announced.
Mr. Brown resigned from the Navy in 1929 after serving two years aboard the USS Tennessee.

Hospital Facilities

Despite the surrender of Japan, the number of patients in Naval Hospitals within the continental limit will increase during the next few months because of the steady evacuation to the United States from Pacific areas of hospitalized personnel, Vice Adm. Ross T. McIntire, (MC), USN, surgeon general of the Navy, warned this week.

Although the normal capacity of state-side Naval Hospitals is 72,531 at present, the use of double-deck beds and adoption of other emergency measures has sent the actual capacity beyond the 100,000 mark. For the week ended 15 August, the patient census was 89,798.

Today there are in operation, within the continental United States, 54 Naval Hospitals. Forty are general hospitals, 13 are for convalescent care and one serves chiefly as a distribution hospital. With the possible exception of the last named institution, it does not appear that any of these 54 can be released for at least eight more months. When the time comes, our so-called special, or convalescent, hospitals will be the first to be relinquished, since all 13 are housed in privately-owned buildings which were volunteered to the Navy.

A new Naval Hospital at Houston, Texas, of permanent construction, is scheduled to go into commission the first of next year. It will accommodate 1,000 patients.

Plans are well under way to establish a 1,500-bed hospital at Camp Wallace, Texas, utilizing facilities which have been turned over by the Army. These include a dispensary of 350 beds and several barracks buildings. Another Army transfer is Camp White, in Oregon, which is due to be established within the next week with 1,500 beds. Still another transfer is Camp Phillips, Kansas, which we expect to get from the Veterans Administration and transform into a 1,500-bed Naval Hospital.

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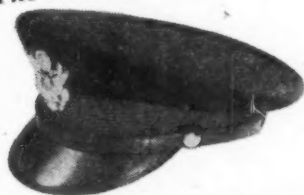
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Army Pearl Harbor Board (Continued from Page 3)

determine what Washington supplied Hawaii after the attack which it could have supplied before.

2. Hawaii and Washington Action—Troop dispositions and troop increases; increased activation of all engineering; increased equipment in the air sent from the mainland; activation of the interceptor command; dispositions of the antiaircraft artillery and coast artillery; condition of readiness of the interceptor command and aircraft warning service; reorganization of the District Engineer's Office and delegation of authority by the Corps of Engineers; treatment of the civilian Japanese population; lack of check on the Hawaiian situation by Washington.

RESPONSIBILITIES IN WASHINGTON

1. General—
2. War Council—Three groups of conferees.
3. Secretary of State—Responsibility for dealing with the Japanese; no authority to commit the United States to war; indecision of the Secretary of State 25-26 November; advice to the Secretary of War of the action by the Secretary of State; action by the Secretary of War on the 27th.
4. War Department—Policy of War Department to avoid conflict; policy as evidenced in the War Department messages to prevent overt acts; no information to Short of the Secretary of State's counter proposals; confusion resulting from the Navy messages of 16 and 24 October; confusion from the messages of the 27th and 28th; how the Long message was delivered and what was done

about it; failure to act promptly to notify Hawaii.

5. Conflict Between the Army and Navy Messages—The Army-Navy messages were conflicting; the Navy messages predominated with warnings of a conflict; Army messages predominant to avoid overt acts.

6. Military Intelligence Division—Field of investigation; necessity for a larger scope in the future; intelligence a national problem.

7. War Plans Division—Responsibility for Overseas Departments; responsibility to see the War Plans implemented; no action on Alert No. 1; Gerow's failings; inadequate supervision.

8. Navy Department—Failure to carry out agreement with the Army for long-distance reconnaissance; failure to advise of enemy submarine sinking; failure to give Short information of Jalut task force.

9. Chief of Staff—Responsibility for organization and operation of War Department; failure to delegate authority; responsibility to keep General Short advised of international situation; delay in sending message on 6 and 7 December; no action on Short's report of measures taken; and lack of knowledge of conditions of readiness in Hawaii 8 Nov. to 7 Dec., 1941.

CONCLUSIONS

I. Explanations

As a prelude to the citation of conclusions the following is pertinent:

1. Scope—Attention is called to the fact that the record developed by the investigation of this Board contains a great amount of evidence, both oral and documentary, relating to incidents and issues about which no conclusions are drawn. Evidence was introduced on these so that anything which might have had a bearing on the Pearl Har-

bor disaster would be fully explored. The Board considered that its mission implied the revealing of all pertinent facts to the end that charges of concealment would be fully met. In formulating its conclusions the Board has selected for treatment only those things which it considers material for a clear understanding of the events which collectively caused the Pearl Harbor disaster. The full report of the Board discusses and analyzes the testimony in its entirety and must be read for a clear understanding of the history of the Pearl Harbor attack.

2. Estimates Upon Which Action Was Based—The responsible officers in the War Department and in the Hawaiian Department, without exception, so far as this Board has been able to determine, estimated the situation incorrectly. They were influenced in this estimate by facts which then seemed to impel the conclusion that initially the impending war would be confined to the land and seas lying south of the Japanese homeland, as forces of the Japanese Army and Navy were concentrating and moving in that direction. British and Dutch forces were being organized and made ready to move in opposition. The Philippine Islands which were in this theater constituted a threat to the flank of the Japanese forces if the United States should enter the war. Supplies and reinforcements were being rushed to the Philippines. There was complete ignorance of the existence of the task force which attacked Pearl Harbor. Intelligent officers in high places made the estimate and reached the conclusions in the light of these known facts. They followed a sane line of reasoning. These statements are in explanation, not justification.

The estimate was in error. The procedure

in arriving at it was faulty, because it emphasized Japanese probabilities to the exclusion of their capabilities. Nevertheless, the thinking of these officers was colored and dominated by this estimate and their acts were similarly influenced.

3. Relationship of Commanders in Hawaii—The relations between General Short and Admiral Kimmel and Admiral Bloch, the commanders of the Army and Navy forces in Hawaii, were very cordial. They were making earnest and honest efforts to implement the plans which would result in the two services operating as a unit in an emergency. These highly desirable ends had not been accomplished at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack.

4. Interchange of Information—State and War Departments—The Board was impressed with the apparent complete interchange of information between the State Department and the War Department. As a result the War Department was kept in close touch with international developments and the State Department knew of the Army's progress and its preparations for war.

II. GROUPING OF CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions group themselves logically in two divisions: the Pearl Harbor attack and operations of the Engineers in Hawaii. We shall consider these in the order stated.

1. Pearl Harbor Attack—
a. The attack on the Territory of Hawaii was a surprise to all concerned: the nation, the War Department, and the Hawaiian Department. It was daring, well-conceived and well-executed, and it caught the defending forces practically unprepared to meet it or to minimize its destructiveness.

b. The extent of the Pearl Harbor disaster was due primarily to two causes:

1. The failure of the Commanding General of the Hawaiian Department adequately to alert his command for war, and

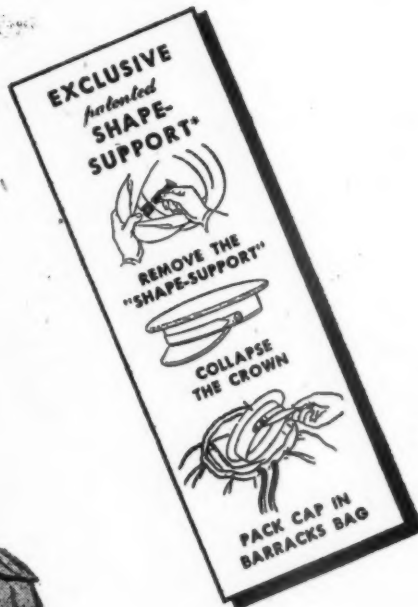
2. The failure of the War Department, with knowledge of the type of alert taken by the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, to direct him to take an adequate alert, and the failure to keep him adequately informed as to the developments of the United States-Japanese negotiations, which in turn might have caused him to change from the inadequate alert to an adequate one.

c. We turn now to responsibilities:

1. The Secretary of State—the Honorable Cordell Hull. The action of the Secretary of State in delivering the counter-proposals of 26 Nov., 1941, was used by the Japanese as the signal to begin the war by the attack on Pearl Harbor. To the extent that it hastened such attack it was in conflict with the efforts of the War and Navy Departments to gain time for preparations for war. However, war with Japan was inevitable and imminent because of irreconcilable disagreements between the Japanese Empire and the American Government.

2. The Chief of Staff of the Army General
(Please turn to Next Page)

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Army Pearl Harbor Board (Continued from Preceding Page)

George C. Marshall failed in his relations with the Hawaiian Department in the following particulars:

(a) To keep the Commanding General of the Hawaiian Department fully advised of the growing tenseness of the Japanese situation which indicated an increasing necessity for better preparation for war, of which information he had an abundance and Short had little.

(b) To send additional instructions to the Commanding General of the Hawaiian Department on 28 Nov., 1941, when evidently he failed to realize the import of General Short's reply of 27th November, which indicated clearly that General Short had misunderstood and misconstrued the message of 27 Nov., (472) and had not adequately alerted his command for war.

(c) To get to General Short on the evening of 6th December and the early morning of 7th December the critical information indicating an almost immediate break with Japan, though there was ample time to have accomplished this.

(d) To investigate and determine the state of readiness of the Hawaiian Command between 27 Nov. and 7 Dec. 1941, despite the impending threat of war.

3. Chief of the War Plans Division, War Department General Staff, Major General Leonard T. Gerow, failed in his duties in the following particulars:

(a) To keep the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, adequately informed on the impending war situation by making available to him the substance of the data being delivered to the War Plans Division by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

(b) To send to the Commanding General of the Hawaiian Department on 27 Nov., 1941, a clear, concise directive; on the contrary he approved the message of 27 Nov., 1941, (472) which contained confusing statements.

(c) To realize that the state of readiness reported in Short's reply to the 27th Nov. message was not a state of readiness for war, and he failed to take corrective action.

(d) To take the required steps to implement the existing joint plans and agreements between the Army and Navy to insure the functioning of the two services in the manner contemplated.

4. Commanding General of the Hawaiian Department, Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short, failed in his duties in the following particulars:

(a) To place his command in a state of readiness for war in the face of a war warning by adopting an alert against sabotage

only. The information which he had was incomplete and confusing but it was sufficient to warn him of the tense relations between our government and the Japanese Empire and that hostilities might be momentarily expected. This required that he guard against surprise to the extent possible and make ready his command so that it might be employed to the maximum and in time against the worst form of attack that the enemy might launch.

(b) To reach or attempt to reach an agreement with the Admiral commanding the Pacific Fleet and the Admiral commanding the 14th Naval District for implementing the joint Army and Navy plans and agreements then in existence which provided for joint action by the two services. One of the methods by which they might have become operative was through the joint agreement of the responsible commanders.

(c) To inform himself of the effectiveness of the long-distance reconnaissance being

conducted by the Navy.

(d) To replace inefficient staff officers.

Recommendations

Recommendations: NONE.

Signed: George Grunert, Lt. General, U. S. Army, President. Henry D. Russell, Maj. General, U. S. Army, Member. Walter H. Frank, Maj. General, U. S. Army, Member.

Army Food Conservation

Army food conservation measures have been cited by Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of War, as "a very real help in the general food situation."

"The War Department," Secretary Anderson said, "deserves the highest commendation for the direct and constructive measures it is taking to prevent waste in the handling and use of its food supplies."

Secretary Stimson's Comments

Secretary of War Stimson, in a statement issued in conjunction with the White House's release of the Army Pearl Harbor Board, disagreed sharply with the Board's criticism of General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, declaring that "on the contrary, throughout this matter I believe that he acted with his usual great skill, energy, and efficiency."

Mr. Stimson opened his statement with a repetition of his statement of 1 Dec. 1944 (published in ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL) (Please turn to Next Page)

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Secretary Stimson's Comments (Continued from Preceding Page)

NAL of 9 Dec.) in which he said that the relief of General Short from his command status was "in itself a serious result for any officer with a long record of excellent service, and conscientious as I believe General Short to be. In my judgment, on the evidence now recorded, it is sufficient action."

After repeating the 1 Dec. statement, Mr. Stimson's statement of 29 August follows:

Since 1 Dec., I have continued my own investigation. At my direction, Lt. Col. Henry C. Clausen of the Office of the Judge Advocate General has made an extensive further examination of witnesses. Colonel Clausen was Assistant Recorder of the Army Pearl Harbor Board and as such had an intimate knowledge of the facts. I have reviewed the additional evidence available and I have reviewed my earlier decision. I am satisfied that this decision as to the action to be taken was correct.

Until the end of the hostilities with Japan extreme care was necessary not to disclose information which was in the hands of the War Department and especially the sources of our information, of which there were many, including the Intelligence Divisions of the Army and Navy, the F.B.I., and others. From these same sources there came to the Government additional information which resulted in saving of thousands of American lives during the war with Japan.

The end of hostilities now makes it possible for me to make public much more fully my conclusions and the reasons for my conclusions without such serious danger to the public security as to outweigh the desirability of such publication. It is still not in the public interest to disclose sources of information. I have directed that all of the Report of the Army Pearl Harbor Board be made public except that part which would reveal sources of secret information. The conclusions of the Board are fully set forth in the part which is now made public. The War Department will make available to appropriate Committees of Congress the full reports and the record of the testimony.

My conclusions are as follows:

I. The primary and immediate responsibility for the protection of the Island of Oahu and Pearl Harbor insofar as the Army was concerned rested upon the Commanding Officer of the Hawaiian Department, Lt. Gen. Walter C. Short. It has been and still is the prevailing policy and practice of the General Staff

of the United States Army to choose with care as commanding officers of the various theaters men whose record and experience indicate their capabilities for the command and to place upon them the responsibility for the performance of their mission with as little interference from the central Army authorities in Washington as possible. This policy of decentralized responsibility in our Army has been found to produce the best results, has been followed successfully throughout the war, and it is still being followed in all the various theaters of operation. Thus each theater commander is charged with the preparation of his own local defense plan, including the working out of any defense operations with the local Naval authorities. Such plans are submitted to the appropriate division of the General Staff in Washington and are subject to any changes or modifications that might emanate from that source. The primary responsibility for such plans and their execution, however, rests on the commanding officer familiar with the local situation and conditions. Before 7 December 1941, detailed plans for the defense of the Hawaiian Department had been devised and worked out by General Short as well as a Joint Agreement with the local Naval authorities for joint action in the event of an emergency, and he and the Navy commanding officer had the primary responsibility of putting into effect these plans or such portions thereof as the occasion demanded. This last, however, had not been done at the time of the Japanese attack.

I find that during the year 1941, and particularly during October and until the latter part of November, General Short was repeatedly advised of the critical events which were developing. I find that he was clearly warned on 27 November by the appropriate authorities in Washington that a break in diplomatic relations between the United States and Japan might occur at any time, that an attack by Japan on the United States might occur, and that hostilities were possible at any moment. I find that he was informed that the defense of his command was to be regarded as paramount to all other considerations and that he was specifically directed to take such measures of reconnaissance as he deemed necessary. In addition to the information received directly from Washington through both Army and Navy sources, General Short received continuous reports from his own Intelligence Section, which clearly revealed the seriousness of the situation. General Short himself knew that it was traditionally the policy for a responsible commanding officer to anticipate and to be prepared for the worst form of possible attack, and he had received and approved military estimates from his own staff

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Secretary Stimson's Comments (Continued from Preceding Page)

as well as from the Chief of Staff to the effect that a surprise raid by air and submarine constituted the principal perils to Hawaii.

I do not find that there was any information in the possession of the War Department and which was not made available to General Short which would have modified the essence of the above information which was sent to him or which would have affected or increased the duties of vigilance and alertness thus already imposed upon him. The available information might have given him a clearer picture of the increasing tenseness of the situation and as later pointed out I believe that the War Department would have carried out its duties more adequately if General Short had been given more complete information, but I find that he was amply warned for the performance of his paramount duty of being alert against a surprise air attack by Japan.

I find that he failed in the light of the information which he had received adequately to alert his command to the degree of preparedness which the situation demanded; and that this failure contributed measurably to the extent of the disaster, although much damage probably would have resulted from the attack in any event. I find that he failed to use fully the means at hand for reconnaissance, especially the radar air warning service, which was of prime necessity; that he failed to ascertain from the Navy the extent of its reconnaissance or to collaborate with it to the end that more adequate reconnaissance should be secured. I find that he failed to have his antiaircraft defenses sufficiently manned or supplied with ready ammunition as the situation demanded.

This failure resulted not from indolence or indifference or willful disobedience of orders but from a vital error of judgment, viz.: the failure to comprehend the necessities of the situation in the light of the warnings and information which he had received. He states that to put into effect a different degree of alertness than he actually did would have interfered with the training program which he was carrying out in various activities, and would have involved the danger of alarming the population, against which he had been cautioned. In weighing such considerations he entirely lost sight of the fact that the defense of his command and station against Japan was his paramount duty.

The underlying cause of this error of judgment was General Short's confidence that Japan would not then attack Pearl Harbor. In

fairness to him it must be borne in mind that this belief was shared in by almost everyone concerned including his superior officers in the War Department in Washington. He was undoubtedly influenced in such a belief by the then prevailing psychology which completely underestimated the Japanese military capabilities and particularly the advance which they had made in the use of aircraft. General Short also knew that the Naval command at Hawaii, which he regarded as being better informed than he because of their facilities and the widespread nature of their operations, was confident that an air attack on Pearl Harbor was most unlikely. The information which was being received of Japanese naval activity pointed to operations in southeastern Asia, the Netherlands East Indies, or the Philippines.

Furthermore, in Hawaii the danger of sabotage was stressed because of the large Japanese population, and General Short was expressly warned by the War Department against this danger. But the warning was coupled with a warning also against the danger of hostile action in general. General Short relies upon the fact that the War Department took no exception to his report of 27 Nov. 1941, to the effect that he was "alerted against sabotage." He urges that this should be regarded as a tacit approval of his failure to alert against other dangers. I think it is probably true that the emphasis on sabotage in several War Department warnings and the Department's caution against alarming the civilian population, coupled with this failure to comment on Short's report of 27 Nov., confirmed him in his conviction that he had chosen the correct form of alert and might disregard all others.

But these matters, although they may make his action more understandable, do not serve to exonerate him for his failure to be fully alert and prepared against an air attack. He well knew that an air attack on Pearl Harbor, even if improbable, was possible. Yet he ordered an alert which he himself had prepared for use only in case of "no threat from without." Protection against the possibility of such an attack was his own definite responsibility.

To sum up the situation tersely, General Short was warned by Washington that there was immediate danger both of an attack from without by Japan and of an attack from within by sabotage. This warning required him to be alert against both forms of danger. He chose to concentrate himself so entirely upon a defense against sabotage as to leave himself more completely exposed to an attack from without than if there had been no alert at all. He so concentrated his planes as not

only to make them an easy target for an attack from without but to require several hours to get any substantial number of them into the air for defense.

To such an error of judgment it is no excuse that he relied upon assurances from another service, even though he thought that that service was better informed than he was as to the disposition of the Japanese fleet. He was the responsible defender of the outpost of Hawaii. He had no right entirely to subordinate his duty to be prepared against what he knew to be the most dangerous form of attack on that outpost to the opinion of another service.

Nor had he any right, after the clear and explicit warning of the War Department of a possible attack from without, to assume from mere inference that such a warning had been entirely withdrawn and that he was thereby relieved from his independent responsibility as a theater commander.

I have reviewed the conclusions reached with regard to General Short in my statement of 1 Dec. 1944, and in my judgment the additional investigation does not warrant any change in the conclusions drawn therein, nor call for any action beyond that which has already been taken.

II.

Such duties as the War Department in Washington had in the supervision of the defense of Hawaii devolved primarily upon what was then known as the War Plans Di-

vision of the General Staff. This was the division of the General Staff specifically charged with the war plans and operations, and messages to or from the theater commanders were regularly handled or approved by it. The War Plans Division was in charge of an Assistant Chief of Staff and under him various officers had specially assigned duties.

The Intelligence Section of the General Staff (G-2) also had duties of collecting and analyzing information and transmitting information to other sections of the War Department and to the theater commanders.

I find as heretofore stated that the messages sent to General Short gave him adequate information as to the state of the negotiations with the Japanese and the development of the situation; that he was warned that Japanese future action was unpredictable; that hostile action was possible at any moment; and that no consideration was to be permitted to jeopardize his defense. He was also expressly directed to take reconnaissance measures—the all important measure to be taken at the time. Furthermore, as heretofore stated, I do not think that any special and detailed warnings against sabotage should have been considered by General Short as justifying his decision that an alert against any possible enemy action was not also his

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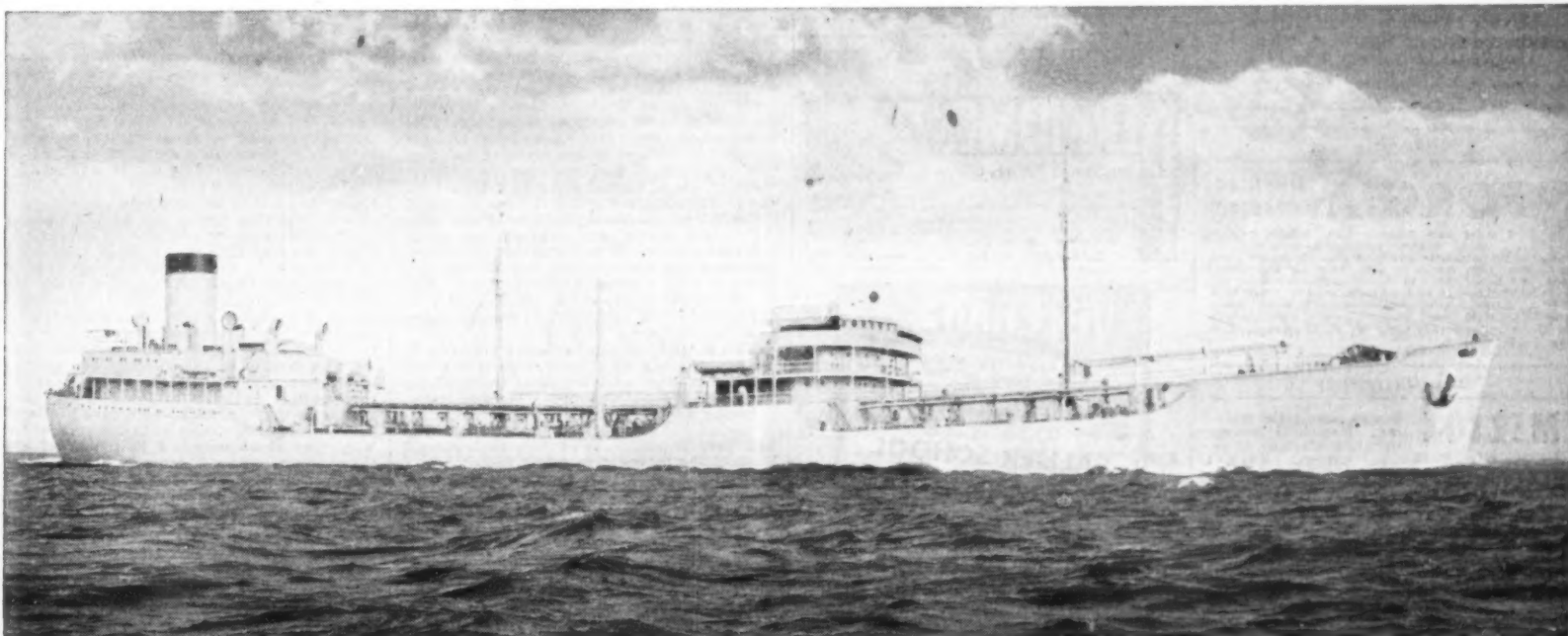
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Secretary Stimson's Comments (Continued from Preceding Page)

There was certain information in the War Department which was not sent to General Short and which if forwarded might have sharpened General Short's attention or emphasized further the imminence of war. Some part of this information was sent to Admiral Kimmel by the Navy. It was the rule that all such information should be exchanged between the Army and Navy at Pearl Harbor, and the War Department had a right to believe that this information communicated to Admiral Kimmel was also available to General Short. While Admiral Kimmel and General Short were on very friendly terms and in frequent communication, the exchange of information as well as consultation in other respects at Hawaii between the Army and Navy was inadequate.

The information available to the War Department on or before 7 Dec. 1941, which was

not passed on to General Short included the following: information available 17 and 22 Nov. to the effect that the Japanese Government insisted that the negotiations for a peaceful settlement be terminated by 25 Nov. 1941, later extended to 29 Nov. 1941; information available 6 and 7 Dec. to the effect that Nomura and Kurosu were to reply to the United States that Japan would yield no further; and information available the morning of 7 Dec. which did not reach General Short until after the disaster that the reply was to be delivered to the representatives of the United States at 1:00 P.M., 7 Dec. 1941, and that the remaining cipher and code machines in the Japanese Embassy at Washington were to be destroyed.

The Army Pearl Harbor Board concluded that the War Department had earlier in its possession other evidence which indicated that war with Japan was imminent at a definite time and that this information was not available to General Short. The principal basis for this conclusion by the Board, however, was that the War Department had information through secret sources of information that the Japanese diplomatic representatives in London, Washington and elsewhere

had been ordered to destroy their codes and papers. The additional investigation shows that officers on General Short's staff also had this information and had given it to him prior to 7 Dec. 1941. It should be borne in mind also that General Short had been fully advised by the War Department that war with Japan was imminent and might commence at any time.

The War and Navy Departments also had certain information which was not forwarded to General Short to the effect that the Japanese Consulate at Honolulu was reporting to Tokyo ship movements and dispositions in Pearl Harbor. Other somewhat similar information was being given to Tokyo by Japanese Consulates in other ports. This was apparently considered by officers in the War Department as merely a part of the enemy's general plan to keep track of all ships of the American Navy as far as possible.

Information was received by the War Department on 6 Dec. 1941, as to what the Japanese reply to the settlement overtures of the United States would be and that this reply indicated an immediate severance of diplomatic relations. There is no dispute, however, that General Marshall did not get this information until the morning of 7 Dec. An officer, then connected with G-2, War Department, testified before the Army Pearl Harbor Board that on 6 December he personally delivered this message to the Secretary of the General Staff for the Chief of Staff, also to the Executive Officer for the Chief of the War Plans Division, and to the Executive Officer for the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2. In the additional investigation conducted by Colonel Clausen subsequent to the findings of the Army Pearl Harbor Board, the witness corrected his testimony and testified that the only message he delivered on the night of 6 Dec. was to the duty officer for the Secretary of State. Other evidence from the additional investigation showed that the subordinate officer in G-2 who received the message on 6 Dec. did not deliver it to the Army persons mentioned until after 9:00 A.M. on the morning of 7 Dec.

When the Chief of Staff received the above mentioned information on the morning of 7 Dec., together with information which had since arrived to the effect that the Japanese envoys were to deliver the reply to the American Government at 1:00 P.M. and the Japanese Embassy was to destroy its remaining cipher and code machines and secret papers, he sent to the overseas commanders a message giving these latest developments. General Marshall gave directions that this message be immediately dispatched to the theater commanders. This was the message, which in the case of General Short, did not arrive until after the attack.

Another item of information in the possession of the War Department which General Short denies receiving was that the Japanese had circulated from Tokyo about 20 Nov. 1941, to their representatives abroad, a plan to the effect that in case of severance of diplomatic relations or war with the United States, Great Britain or Russia a certain signal in the form of a false weather report would be broadcast in a news message and that all code papers were then to be destroyed. I find that this information was available to General Short or his command prior to 7 Dec. 1941. The evidence as to whether the agreed signal indicating severance of relations or war with the United States was subsequently given and made known to the War Department is confusing and contradictory. No written evidence of such a signal has been found. But in any event, information was available to General Short of the orders to destroy codes as above discussed.

With regard to the information available in the War Department, I believe the War Plans Division made a mistake in not transmitting to General Short more information than it did. A keener and more imaginative appreciation on the part of some of the officers in the War and Navy Departments of the significance of some of the information might have led to a suspicion of an attack specifically on Pearl Harbor. I do not think that certain officers in the War Department functioned in these respects with sufficient skill. At all times it must be borne in mind, however, that it is easy to criticize individuals in the light of hindsight, and very difficult to recreate fairly the entire situation and information with which the officers were required to deal at the time of the event.

Again, as I have pointed out, General Short in response to a message which had been sent out containing a warning of possible hostilities and a request for a report of action taken, had sent a message to the War Department which was susceptible of the interpretation that he was on the alert against sabotage only and not on the alert against an air raid or other hostile action. While this interpretation was not necessarily to be had from the wording of his message, nevertheless a keener sense of analysis and a more incisive comparison of the messages exchanged would have invited further inquiry by the War Plans Division of General Short, and his failure to go on the necessary alert might well have been discovered. The Chief of this division and certain of his subordinates knew that a report of the measures taken by General Short had been asked for. General Short's reply was brought to the attention of the Chief of the division. A clear and satisfac-

tory reply should have been required. This was not done and a more efficient functioning of the division would have demanded that a careful inquiry as to the meaning of General Short's message be made and no room for ambiguity permitted.

It must clearly be borne in mind that in November and December, 1941, the responsibilities of the War Plans Division covered many fields and many theaters. Their preoccupation with the theaters most likely to be threatened, such as the Philippines toward which the Japanese activities then appeared to be pointed, may be subject to criticism in the light of the subsequent disaster, but it is understandable. All signs pointed to an attack in that direction and they were exercising particular care with respect to that theater. Their conduct must be viewed in an entirely different light from that of the theater commander, such as General Short, who was like a sentinel on post and whose attention and vigilance must be entirely concentrated on the single position which he has been chosen to defend and whose alertness must not be allowed to be distracted by consideration of other contingencies in respect to which he is not responsible. Under all circumstances, I find nothing in the evidence as now recorded which warrants the institution of any further proceedings against any officer in the War Plans Division.

Since Pearl Harbor, the War Plans Division has been completely reorganized and the officers involved in the matters in question have either died or received other assignments where they have already distinguished themselves in the performance of important duties in the field. I am satisfied that proper steps were taken to correct such inadequacies of either personnel or organization as were shown to exist either in the War Department or in the field at the time of the Pearl Harbor disaster.

III.

The War Plans Division like the other divisions and activities of the General Staff in Washington was under the general direction and supervision of the Chief of Staff, General Marshall. Evidently for this reason the Army Pearl Harbor Board has been led to criticize the Chief of Staff as being responsible for some of the shortcomings of the officers of the General Staff which I have just enumerated. In my opinion, this criticism is entirely unjustified. It arises from a fundamental misconception of the duties of the Chief of Staff and of his relations with the divisions and activities of the General Staff. It is not the function of the Chief of Staff specifically to direct and personally supervise the execution in detail of the duties of the various sections of the General Staff. His paramount duty is to advise the President and the Secretary of War, and to make plans for and supervise the organization, equipment, and training of a great army for a global war; to advise on, and himself to make, decisions regarding basic problems of military strategy in the many possible theaters in which the war might develop and in other fundamental and broad military problems which confront the United States. It would hopelessly cripple the performance of these great and paramount duties should a Chief of Staff allow himself to become immersed in administrative details by which the plans for defense are carried out in our many outposts.

It is true that the failure of any part of the General Staff to perform its duties efficiently may be of such a kind or reach such an extent, as to become the responsibility of the Chief of Staff for not having established a more effective organization. But I do not find any such situation in this case. The scattered and individual errors which I have criticized in respect to the Pearl Harbor disaster were not of a kind or extent to imply any general inefficiency in a Staff which was performing the heaviest duties with great ability and with subsequent results which have produced some of the finest pages of the history of the war. The shortcomings I have pointed out thus cannot in any fairness be attributed to the Chief of Staff. On the contrary, throughout this matter I believe that he acted with his usual great skill, energy, and efficiency.

IV.

The conclusions which I have stated herein as to the responsibilities and errors of General Short are in general accord with the conclusions of both the Roberts Commission in their report of 23 Jan. 1942* and the Army Pearl Harbor Board. My conclusions as to the responsibilities and errors of the War Plans Division are to a substantial extent, but not entirely, in accord with the conclusions of the Army Pearl Harbor Board. The Roberts Commission did not go into details in respect to those responsibilities. My conclusion as to the responsibility of the Chief of Staff is, as I have heretofore stated, at variance with the conclusion of the Army Pearl Harbor Board but it is in entire agreement with the conclusions of the Roberts Commission. Of the correctness of my conclusion in this last respect, I have not the slightest doubt.

*This Commission consisted of Mr. Justice Roberts; Admiral W. H. Standley, Retired; Admiral J. M. Reeves, Retired; Major General Frank R. McCoy, Retired; and Major General Joseph T. McNarney.

(Please turn to Next Page)

SCHOOL AND CAMP DIRECTORY

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Secretary Stimson's Comments (Continued from Preceding Page)

V.
In the conclusions of the Board there were no other individuals charged with responsibilities who were criticized except for a suggestion which might be construed as a criticism of Secretary Hull. It is suggested that in his conduct of the negotiations with the Japanese envoys a different procedure might have prolonged the negotiations until such time as the Army and Navy were better prepared for hostile action. Not only do I strongly disagree with what amounts at best only to a conjecture, but I feel that the Board's comment in this respect was uncalled for and not within the scope of their proper inquiry.

VI.
There has been omitted from the press release of the text of the Army Pearl Harbor Board report that portion which dealt solely with the related investigation of Colonel Theodore Wyman, Jr. My findings as to Colonel Wyman, as expressed on 1 Dec. 1944, were as follows:

"I have reviewed the results of this investigation. I do not find from this review that the Pearl Harbor disaster was in any way contributed to or caused by any alleged misconduct, neglect or disloyalty on the part of Rohl, the Hawaiian Constructors, the organization with which he was connected, Colonel Wyman, or others directing construction activities in Hawaii, and I do not find that there is any evidence that Rohl or anyone else directing such construction gave any information to the enemy."

The additional investigation conducted by Colonel Clausen has disclosed no further evidence which would in any way modify my decision.

I also stated on 1 Dec. 1944, that "as to other alleged misconduct and neglect of Colonel Wyman and others in construction matters, I have referred the question of the commencing of any proceedings to the Under Secretary of War and the Judge Advocate General." Until those officials are ready to report, I deem it inappropriate to make public the portions of the Army Pearl Harbor Board report insofar as it relates to Colonel Wyman.

Navy Court of Inquiry

BASED on its findings during its investigation the Navy Court of Inquiry into the Pearl Harbor disaster rendered its opinion as follows:

Based on Finding II, the Court is of the

opinion that the presence of a large number of combatant vessels of the Pacific Fleet in Pearl Harbor on 7 December, 1941, was necessary, and that the information available to the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet, did not require any departure from his operating and maintenance schedules.

Based on Finding III, the Court is of the opinion that the Constitutional requirement that, prior to a declaration of war by the Congress, no blow may be struck until after a hostile attack has been delivered, prevented the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet, from taking offensive action as a means of defense in the event of Japanese vessels or planes appearing in the Hawaiian area, and that it imposed upon him the responsibility of avoiding taking any action which might be construed as an overt act.

Based on Finding V, the Court is of the opinion that the relations between Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, USN, and Lieut. General Walter C. Short, U. S. Army, were friendly, cordial and cooperative, that there was no lack of interest, no lack of appreciation of responsibility, and no failure to cooperate on the part of either, and that each was cognizant of the measures being undertaken by the other for the defense of the Pearl Harbor Naval Base to the degree required by the common interest.

Based on Finding VI, the Court is of the opinion that the deficiencies in personnel and material which existed during 1941, had a direct adverse bearing upon the effectiveness of the defense of Pearl Harbor on and prior to 7 December.

Based on Finding VII, the Court is of the opinion that the superiority of the Japanese Fleet over the U. S. Pacific Fleet during the year 1941, and the ability of Japan to obtain military and naval information gave her an initial advantage not attainable by the United States up to 7 December, 1941.

Based on Finding VIII, the Court is of the opinion that the defense of the Pearl Harbor Naval Base was the direct responsibility of the Army, that the Navy was to assist only with the means provided the 14th Naval District, and that the defense of the base was a joint operation only to this extent. The Court is further of the opinion that the defense should have been such as to function effectively independently of the Fleet, in view of the fundamental requirement that the strategic freedom of action of the Fleet must be assured demands that the defense of a permanent naval base be so effectively provided for and conducted as to remove any anxiety of the Fleet in regard to the security of the base, or for that of the

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

► **FOREIGN AFFAIRS.** With the occupation of Japan peacefully inaugurated, and the foreign policy of that defeated nation in General MacArthur's hands, tremendous responsibilities relating to the adjustment of international differences and, therefore, peace in the Far East have been imposed upon America. Conscious of this fact, the Washington Administration is moving steadily along definite lines of policy. They envisage a fair and just occupation of Japan which will promote the adoption of a permanent democratic government, and the withdrawal of Allied Forces as soon as the conditions imposed in the Treaty of Peace to be signed tomorrow have been executed, the roots of militarism and aggression torn up, and the country is ready to enter the family of nations as a peaceful member thereof. Similarly, Korea when ready for independence, will receive it; and Allied troops will be withdrawn therefrom.

Another line of policy is the grant of complete independence to the Philippines, with the United States being allowed by the new Government to establish naval bases at strategic points in the Archipelago, bases which will be jointly used and mutually protective. The precedent thus established is expected to have an important influence upon the policy of other Nations toward their colonies in this part of the world, especially the Dutch, in the East Indies, the French in Indo-China and the British in India. Already, Russia by the Treaty of Alliance made public this week, has recognized the independence and entity of China far beyond the point they existed prior to Japanese attack. While spheres of influence would seem to have been revived by this Treaty, it is noted that in Manchuria the railroad which traverses it will be owned jointly by Russia and China, the Chinese are to police it, Port Arthur is to be established as a joint base, Dalny, or Dairien is to be a free port, the people of Outer Mongolia are to hold a plebiscite to determine whether they shall remain independent of China and a puppet state of the Soviet Union, and specifically Moscow pledges that it will not interfere in the internal affairs of its sprawling neighbor. Doubtless the Chinese Government will point to the Russian policy in order to induce Great Britain to agree that the leased territory of Kowloon shall be restored to its sovereignty and that Hong Kong shall be a joint base. As to Burma, all that China hopes for is that the people of that British province shall have a measure at least of political autonomy, perhaps impossible because of the hatred of each other entertained by the different tribes. Because the French were unable to defend Indo-China from Japanese attack and occupation and because that colony served as a base for the defeated enemy's operations, the Allies agreed to permit the Chinese to accept surrender of Japanese troops north of the 16th degree of latitude. Nevertheless, China is not asking for Indo-Chinese territory, but is urging France to make the country autonomous and pave the way for eventual independence. When Gen. de Gaulle was in Washington, the status of this territory was discussed; and the French agreed to improve its autonomous status but they stopped short of independence. Meanwhile under way in Chung King are negotiations for an unified China, the Yenan so-called communistic group, having accepted Chiang Kai-Shek's proposal for a conference.

While the status of the Far Eastern peoples is being developed there will meet in London on 10 September the Council of Foreign Ministers to pave the way for the eventual treaty which will determine the numerous questions awaiting settlement, including the boundaries of the European States. In order that partisan discussion of the decisions reached may be avoided, Secretary Byrnes has invited John Foster Dulles, Governor Dewey's Foreign Affairs Adviser, to accompany him, and he will advise the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of any conclusions and the discussions of the Council. The first matter to be disposed of by the Council is the terms of the Treaty proposed for Italy in substitution of the Armistice under which Italy joined the Allies, and which never has been made public. To be considered also are the final boundaries Poland is to have and which were marked at Potsdam; Belgian and Hungarian questions, and the control of the inland waterways of Europe. The attitude to be adopted toward the Franco Government of Spain is likely to be reviewed, although already the Allies have expressed their objection to that Government and propose to lose no opportunity to add to its difficult situation.

When General de Gaulle was in Washington he argued for the expansion of the French zone in Germany, which later on will be granted with territory allotted from the American and British zones. He also argued strongly for the setting up of an international control for the rich coal basin of the Ruhr, which he holds could serve as the base of a revived militaristic Germany. This proposal was at first favored by Russia, but as it meant Soviet participation in German territorial control outside of the zone assigned to her, she did not press it. Tentatively suggested by our Government is that the French be given a Ruhr coal guarantee for 25 years. Further negotiations about this matter, so important to the French and so closely connected with German rearmament, will take place in Washington and Paris. Indicative of the progress made in the conversations that occurred were the grant of \$240 millions to the French which will be helpful in easing their economic needs, and stipulations that France could purchase lend-lease goods in stock-pile or contracted for on a 30-year credit basis at an interest rate of 2.37½% annually; the pledge that France would not object to a generous peace for Italy, and the promise to promote free elections in the Balkans.

Soon there will start in Washington the conversations between a British delegation headed by Lord Halifax and the President and his advisers on the matter of easing the effects of the cancellation of Lend-Lease. Both Premier Atlee and Former Premier Churchill sharply criticized the ending of this form of assistance, although the fact that the law required its termination at the end of the war was long known to them. Our Government will offer to the British the same kind of an agreement which was made with de Gaulle, but they prefer continuance of lend-lease at least until a new financial program is negotiated. There is no likelihood that our Government will make any outright gift to England, though we might cancel fifty per cent of the lend-lease balance due us.

That our opposition to the existing Argentine regime is to continue is evidenced by the transfer to Washington of our Ambassador, who will become Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Pan-American affairs. Before his departure he denounced the Government, and inferentially encouraged its overthrow. Thus the United States remains committed to the principle of opposition to pro-Fascist governments and to acts which will lead to the substitution of democratic regimes therefor.

► **ARMY GROUND FORCES.** In ceremonies conducted by Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General of Army Ground Forces, Maj. Gen. James G. Christensen, Chief of Staff of AGF, was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal at the Army War College.

On Saturday night a reception in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Devers was held at the Officers Club, Army War College, with officers on duty at ACF headquarters, and at the college, and their ladies, attending. General Devers was named Commander of AGF in July, succeeding General Joseph W. Stilwell.

Lt. Col. Roy K. Fairman, Inf., native of Spring Valley, N. Y., and veteran of two years of combat in the European Theater, has been assigned as Chief of the Special Information Section. Director of athletics for Princeton University in civilian life, Col. Fairman served with the G-3 Sections of ETOUSA headquarters, Allied Forces headquarters and the 6th Army Group. He also served as Public Relations Officer for the 6th Group.

Present here for conference purposes several days of last week was Col. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., CA, former President of the Army Ground Forces Board, Mediterranean Theater of Operations.

Lt. Cols. Joseph B. Collerain, GSC, of the Ground G-4 Section, and George T. Petersen, OD, Ground Ordnance Section, have been promoted from the rank of major.

Officers newly assigned at this headquarters for permanent duty include Cols. Otis McCormick, Inf., and Paul A. Reichle, FA, Ground Requirements Section; Lt. Col. William M. Fondren, Inf., Ground G-1 Section; Maj. Alfred O. Ludwig, MC, Ground Medical Section; Maj. Gordon Grand, Jr., QMC, Ground Special Information Section; 1st Lt. Griswold K. Smith, FA, Ground G-3 Section; CWO Joseph A. A. Anetli, AUS, Ground G-4 Section; CWO William J. Corey, AUS, Ground G-2 Section.

Armored Center—1st Lt. Bowman O. Barlow has been appointed Assistant Supply Officer, Equipment and Materiel Section.

Armored School—Appointment of new directors for three departments has been announced by Brig. Gen. P. M. Robinett, Commandant. Col. Wendell H. Langdon was appointed Acting Director of the Training Literature and Reproduction Department, succeeding Col. Wiley V. Carter, who was transferred overseas. Col. Rothwell H. Brown, former director of the Tank Department, succeeded Col. Langdon as Tactics Department Director. Col. William M. Stokes, Jr., was appointed Acting Director of the Tank Department. All three officers are combat veterans.

Appointment of Lt. Col. M. M. Brown as Secretary of the Armored School has been announced. He succeeded Lt. Col. Hans J. Stocker, who was transferred overseas. Col. Brown, former S-2 of the school, was succeeded by Lt. Col. William R. Tuck, who had relieved Col. Brown a year earlier as G-2 of the 1st Armored Division in Italy.

Ninety second lieutenants were commissioned upon graduation from Armored Officer Candidate School in the 80th class. Col. Stokes was graduation speaker. Class honor man was 2nd Lt. Robert W. Winters of Evansville, Ind., who attained an academic average of 95, the second highest in the history of Armored OCS.

The following officers were assigned recently: Cpts. James K. Tanner and Vernon Files, Tactics Department; Cpts. William Gentry and Walter R. Gerwig, Wheeled Vehicle Department; Capt. Kenneth L. Thompson, Communication Department; 1st Lt. James C. Henderson, Gunnery Department; 1st Lts. Charles E. Brocker, Ralph W. Hoffman and Karl S. McClure, Tank Department; 1st Lt. John A. Thompson, Armored Officer Candidate School; Capt. Dean E. Tilton, 1st Lts. Paul P. Hinkle, Norman Peterfound, Floyd N. Froman and Hartain Pietz, and 2nd Lt. Thomas J. Ochiltree, jr., all of School Troops.

Antiaircraft Replacement Training Center—The AARTC "lost" one of its largest battalions, the 582nd AW (Sp) Battalion when the Antiaircraft Artillery Training Center reopened recently and the organization returned to its former command, as did several Ordnance units recently attached to the AARTC.

Brig. Gen. William Hesketh, Commanding General of the AARTC since last November, left late in August for an overseas assignment. Col. E. C. Seaman, Plans and Training Officer under Gen. Hesketh, and a veteran of New Caledonia and Guadalcanal, has assumed command of the AARTC.

Field Artillery School—"Field Artillerymen at Fort Sill, Okla., will welcome their fellow Artilleryman, President Truman, if he should visit here, and he certainly may fire a 105-mm. gun," Maj. Gen. Ralph McT. Pennell, Commandant of the Field Artillery School, declared when informed of the Commander-in-Chief's contemplated visit.

Gen. Pennell's statement was prompted by an Associated Press story in which the President was quoted as saying that he might attend a Field Artillery day achievement victory celebration in Lawton, Okla., if they would let him fire a 105-mm. gun.

"The Artilleryman," a book written by Jay M. Lee and devoted to the history of the 129th Field Artillery, a Missouri National Guard unit, reveals that "one of the first acts of the regimental authorities after arrival at Camp Doniphan was the establishment of a regimental exchange or 'canteen' under the responsible supervision of 1st Lt. Harry S. Truman. "In the first six months that Lt. Truman was responsible for it, the exchange paid dividends of \$15.00, or 66 per cent," according to the history, and the canteen was a "social and financial success."

A boulder from one of the Fort Sill ranges, bearing an appropriate inscription, recently was placed outside the entrance of McNair Hall honoring the late Capt. Dan Tyler Moore, FA, founder of the Field Artillery School in 1911 and first Commandant.

Maj. Otis Schweiter, who commanded the 519th Rocket Field Artillery Battalion in April when the organization arrived here from Camp Blanding, Fla., as a Field Artillery Battalion, has reassumed command following the departure of Lt. Col. Lawrence P. Lang, who left for an undisclosed assignment.

Certificates of high praise for "diligent and loyal work in the creation of the Charter of the United Nations" signed by representatives of the four big powers and unforgettable memories of three months in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on International Organization are the proud possessions of 11 Field Artillery School Troops soldiers back on duty at Fort Sill following short furloughs. Eighteen enlisted men from the Field Artillery School Troops were in the original contingent which served as drivers, aides and performed office duties for the San Francisco conference. Seven members of the group, all overseas veterans, received discharges upon completion of the conference.

Circular pins enameled in gray, white and gold were presented to military personnel working at the conference, to be worn over the right pocket of the uniform. The pin ranks second to a Distinguished Unit Citation.

The 11 Fort Sill soldiers who are now back on duty include T. Sgt. Maurice L. Johnson, and Sgt. James M. Blalock, training Detachment No. 1; Cpl. Clir S. DeMarco, Training Detachment No. 4, and Sgt. Francis E. Chapman, S.Sgt. Albert J. Jantsch, Cpl. Andrew Currie III, T.5's William J. Hemmerich and William H. Walker, Pfc. Furman S. Jones, Pvts. LeRoy E. Anderson and Trebor E. Crawford, Motor Pool Detachment.

Infantry School—Maj. Gen. John W. O'Daniel, Commandant, and former Commanding General of the 3rd Infantry Division, has been awarded an Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Service Medal, for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in the Allied campaign in Europe, the War Department has announced. Formal presentation will be made later.

The Secretary's Office of the Academic Department announced the following assignments:

Tactical Section: Lt. Col. Allan F. Olson; Lt. Col. Clyde C. Childress; Maj. William R. Washington.

Staff: 2nd Lt. Alice A. Long; Lt. Col. MacKenzie E. Porter.

Weapons Section: Capt. Earl S. Gregory; Capt. Samuel Price; Capt. Virgil V. Yelkin; Maj. Arnold Lorbeer.

General Section: Capt. John C. Blevins; Lt. Col. Benjamin J. Butler.

Communications Section: Capt. Charles R. Gainer; WOJG Willard D. Bodam.

Cavalry School—CWO Joseph Stephens has been assigned to the Department of Communications with the Staff and Faculty.

Lt. Col. Maurice E. Webb, the Cavalry Board, has been placed on temporary duty at Shreveport, La.

The following officers will attend the Student Officers Course, Class No. 41 Classification, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Capt. John J. Spillane, School Troops; 1st Lt. Charles V. Dukeslaw, Staff and Faculty.

Maj. Arthur G. Coffin, jr., 1st Lt. George K. Cole, jr., and 1st Lt. Forrest K. White, jr., have been relieved from assignment with the Staff and Faculty, and assigned to School Troops.

WOJG Lawrence G. Wiley, has been placed on temporary duty at Shreveport, La.

Lt. Col. William C. Farmer, Ordnance, has been relieved from assignment with School Troops, and from Acting Chief of the Department of Motors, and assigned to the Staff and Faculty as Chief of the Department of Motors.

CWO Emmett W. Field has been relieved from assignment with the Staff and Faculty and assigned to the Cavalry Replacement Training Center.

Lt. Col. James W. Caughron, Infantry, Assistant to the Assistant Chief of Staff G-4 Replacement and School Command, Birmingham, Ala., has been relieved from temporary duty at Fort Riley, Kan., and will report to Washington, D. C., on temporary duty.

CWO Pleasant B. White has been appointed Personnel Officer of School Troops.

Capt. Jesse A. Stallings, now on special duty with School Troops, has been appointed Commanding Officer of Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, School Troops.

► **NAVY SHIPS.** **USS Enterprise:** Described by the Navy Department as the "fightingest carrier in the fleet" the USS Enterprise has accounted for 911 Jap aircraft shot down by planes and guns, 71 enemy ships sunk by her pilots and another 192 damaged or probably sunk. While accumulating 18 of 22 possible combat stars for carriers in the Pacific area, the gallant ship steamed more than 275,000 miles or the equivalent of 12 times around the world at the equator all in pursuit of the foe.

Sunk six times by Japanese claims, the Enterprise is still afloat. Although her log is practically a summary of the naval war in the Pacific from Pearl Harbor up to the final victory at Okinawa, the vessel has been damaged many times but never fatally.

On 14 May 1945 a bomb-laden Japanese plane crashed into the forward part of the flight deck, causing the death of 14 members of the crew and wounding another 34. At that time she was serving as Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's flagship. According to Admiral Mitscher, the performance of duty of the officers and men of the Enterprise under fire and their effective damage control measures were outstanding, of the highest order, and the most effective he had seen during one year's service with the now famous Task Force 58.

Admiral William F. Halsey, jr., USN, Commander of the Third Fleet, refers to the vessel as "The Galloping Ghost of the Oahu Coast." She was his flagship on the ill fated December 7th, and later during the first stages of the Pacific campaign.

USS Blessman: The Pacific Fleet destroyer transport USS Blessman, originally a destroyer escort, is back at sea, thanks primarily to the ingenuity of her heroic crew and the expert repairmen of the Mare Island Navy Yard, Calif.

The Blessman took such a baptism of fire at Iwo Jima that she seemed hardly worth salvage, but her crew took things into their own hands and made her look so good Naval authorities decided to order her into the Mare Island yard for repair. At Iwo the Blessman was under the command of Lt. Philip Le Boutillier, USNR.

USS England: A Japanese suicide plane, carrying two pilots equipped with parachutes they did not use, smashed into the USS England, then a destroyer escort, last 8 May, but the ship returned home, although 37 officers and men did not live to return. The England has since been reclassified as a fast destroyer transport. The England was the first destroyer escort to win the Presidential Unit Citation. At the time of her last engagement she was under the command of Lieut. Comdr. John A. Williamson.

USS Curtiss: The seaplane tender USS Curtiss' fighting power survived at almost maximum strength the crash of a Japanese suicide plane and its 1,000 pound bomb last June near Okinawa although 35 men were killed and 21 wounded. The Kamakaze's delayed action bomb rammed through the centerline of the Curtiss before exploding immediately over a bomb stowage magazine which miraculously escaped detonation. Commanding officer of the vessel was Capt. Henry C. Doan, USN, who credited the cool efficiency of the entire ship's company, in the face of great danger, with saving the ship and reducing casualties to a minimum.

USS Birmingham: The battle scarred light cruiser, USS Birmingham, torpedoed on 8 November 1943 and riddled like a sieve when the carrier USS Princeton blew up alongside her last October, has taken it again—this time from a Jap suicide fighter-bomber. This third battle damage came at Okinawa, 4 May while bombarding the island in support of the Tenth Army. After over 30 days of almost continuous operation in the area the vessel was hit suddenly by a Kamikaze plane coming in a steep dive.

USS John C. Butler: Five Jap suicide planes were destroyed and a sixth crippled and probably eliminated by a lone destroyer escort, the USS John C. Butler, during 13 minutes of furious action in the Okinawa campaign. Only several members of the destroyer escort's crew suffered cut and bruises. Antennae were clipped by two of the doomed attackers as they sped to destruction in the sea. Commanding officer of the vessel during this action was Lieut. Comdr. John E. Pace, USN. Two of the eight or ten Jap planes were stopped by gunfire.

USS Hopewell: In the campaign to open Manila Bay to United States shipping it seemed for a while that the USS Hopewell's luck would hold. She had already participated in eight naval operations without taking a hit. She was the first U. S. warship at Kwajalein in the Marshalls. She was already a veteran of Alitape, Morotai, and the Battle for Leyte Gulf. On the Afternoon of D-Minus-1 Day the Hopewell, under command of Comdr. Warner Scott Rodimon, USN, was hit by a Jap shell. Several more followed. With her guns still firing, the Hopewell withdrew from the area on order of the task group commander.

USS Rochester: The 13,000 ton cruiser USS Rochester was launched on 28 Aug. at the Bethlehem Steel Company plant Quincy, Mass. The new vessel, of the Baltimore class of heavy cruisers, is the second naval vessel to bear the name of the New York State city. She was christened by Mrs. M. Herbert Eisenhart, wife of the president of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company.

USS Barry: The high speed transport USS Barry, honored veteran of the North Atlantic U-boat war, lost the last battle of her 25-year career to a Japanese suicide plane off Okinawa—then rose from the ship graveyard to knock out one more Kamakaze.

The tough little Barry, built as a flush-deck, four-stack destroyer, was patrolling 35 miles northwest of Okinawa early in May 1945, when the suiciders attacked. The Barry's gunners shot down one, but the second crashed into the ship at the waterline. Later the vessel, still afloat was decommissioned as beyond profitable repair. Immediately after the decommissioning ceremony the Barry was towed to sea. A few miles out of Keroma Rhetto anchorage a Kamikaze roared in to destroy himself in the sinking hulk of the Barry and give the Barry a fighting end.

USS Stockton: The USS Stockton has had her share of action, along with her share of the monotony that goes with ceaseless patrolling and conveying that is the lot of a destroyer of her class. She has a Jap sub painted on her bridge for a successful attack that brought a commendation from Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, USN, Commander, Fifth Fleet. During the same operation she rescued more than 150 survivors from a damaged ship and won a "well done" from her squadron commander. Captain of the Stockton is Lieut. Comdr. William Redus Glennon, USN.

Lt. Comdr. Glennon is a member of a Navy family which has supplied officers for three generations, starting with the late Rear Admiral James. H. Glennon, for whom the destroyer USS Glennon was named. He has two brothers, H. R. Glennon, jr. and P. T. Glennon, both whom are Lt. Commanders, USN. His father is Lt. Comdr. H. R. Glennon, USN-Ret.

USS Flint: Celebrating her first anniversary 31 August, 1945, the USS Flint, operating with Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet off the coast of Japan when the Jap surrender came, looks back on a year filled with action. Under the command of Capt. Charles R. Will, USN, the vessel has been on the go almost continually and downed many Jap planes, including several off Tokyo.

USS Houston: Two officers of the USS Houston received the Navy Cross for the action off Formosa. They were Capt. William W. Behrens, USN, the Commanding Officer and Comdr. George N. Miller, USN, the Damage Control Officer.

USS Bataan: Suicide planes tried time after time to crash the USS Bataan, but the nearest success against the Independence-class aircraft carrier in the Pacific was attained by one pilot whose plane splashed salt water against the ship. Present commanding officer of the Bataan is Capt. Ward C. Gilbert, USN.

► **ARMY SERVICE FORCES.** Col. Norman P. Morrow is being relieved from Headquarters, Army Ground Forces, Washington, D. C., and assigned to Baton Rouge, La., for duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Louisiana State University.

Lt. Col. Edward D. Mohlere is being relieved from Office, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., and assigned to the United States Military Academy for duty with Staff and Faculty.

Lt. Col. Lyman F. Stangel has been reassigned from the Fifth Service Command to Maintenance Division, Washington, D. C.

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Lt. Col. Oscar A. Schroetter, QMC, has been reassigned from the 63rd QM Base Depot to Office, Director of Military Training, Washington, D. C.

Lt. Col. James L. Reed, FA, has been reassigned from FAORP, FARTC, Ft. Sill, Okla., to Office, Director of Military Training, Washington, D. C.

Ordnance Department—Maj. Gen. Henry Benton Saylor, Chief Ordnance Officer of the European Theatre of Operations, who has been appointed Deputy Chief of Ordnance to head the Ordnance Department while Lt. Gen. L. H. Campbell, Jr., Chief of Ordnance, is on duty with the Director of Reconversion, returned to the United States, 20 Aug., after more than three years overseas.

Appointed Chief Ordnance Officer on General Eisenhower's staff in July 1942, it became General Saylor's duty to assemble the instruments of war which would be required by the army of nearly a quarter million men scheduled to hit the Normandy beaches on D-Day. That meant that for every man in the invasion force, 1,500 pounds of ordnance material must be provided. Ordnance troops to the number of 150,000 officers and men had to be trained expertly in their jobs of keeping the guns shooting, the bombs falling, the trucks and the tanks rolling.

Although commissioned in the Coast Artillery Corps upon graduation from West Point, he transferred to the Ordnance Department in 1921. General Saylor became a student officer in the Ordnance School at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., in 1922, where he completed two one-year courses, the first involving a year of graduate studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston. Thereafter he served until 1931 at various posts and camps in the eastern United States, including a tour as Assistant Commandant of the Ordnance Specialists' School at Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J. From 1931 to 1933 he attended the Command and General Staff School at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, and upon graduation in the latter year became post ordnance officer and Ordnance Member of the Cavalry Board at Fort Riley, Kansas, where he remained until 1937.

Detailed to the Office, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, in 1937, as Chief of the General Supply Division, Field Service, General Saylor served in that capacity until July of 1941 when he was transferred to Atlanta, Georgia, as Ordnance Officer of the Fourth Corps Area. In January, 1942, he became Ordnance Officer, First Army, with station at Governor's Island, New York, where he remained until June of that year. Called overseas, he reported for duty in England on 25 June 1942, becoming Chief Ordnance Officer to General Eisenhower a month later. He returned from the European Theater on 20 August 1945.

Signal Corps—Announcement has been made of the assignment of Lt. Col. William A. Kelley to Command of the Lexington (Ky.) Signal Depot. Lt. Col. Kelley formerly was Commanding Officer of the Signal Corps Stock Numbering Agency, Philadelphia.

Lt. Col. Jules E. Gonseth, Jr., has been assigned to General MacArthur's Headquarters in the Pacific as Assistant Executive Officer to Maj. Gen. S. B. Akin, Chief Signal Officer. Before going overseas, Col. Gonseth was chief of the Logistics Planning Branch, Planning and Operations Division, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington.

Lt. Col. Mathew C. Mautz has been named commanding officer of the Eighth Signal Training Regiment at Camp Crowder, Mo., succeeding Col. R. P. Bean who has been assigned overseas. Another change at Crowder is the assignment of Lt. Col. Charles W. Crumley to command the Seventh Signal Training Regiment succeeding Lt. Col. Ralph T. Hilton, who has been commanding the regiment in addition to his duties as executive officer of the Signal Training Group.

Maj. Gen. William S. Rumbough, who served as Chief Signal Officer under Gen. Eisenhower from May, 1942, until recently, has been designated Chief, Personnel and Training Service, Office of the Chief Signal Officer. He succeeds Col. Floyd T. Gillespie, who has been given an important overseas assignment.

Recent assignments in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer include that of Lt. Col. Edward C. Cover as Chief, Personnel Utilization Branch; Lt. Col. Gordon Kern as Chief, Results Branch; Lt. Col. Charles E. Wampler as Chief, Analysis Branch; Lt. Col. Norman L. Tittle to Logistics Planning Branch; Lt. Col. Frederick W. Shippe to Theaters Branch; Major Norman C. Rumble as Chief, Intelligence Branch; Major Sidney P. Rosser as Chief, Stock Control Branch, and Capt. Alexander L. Harvey as Chief, Maintenance Planning Branch.

Chemical Warfare Service—Under Secretary of War Patterson, on 15 Aug., addressed the following letter to Maj. Gen. William N. Porter, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service: "It should be a source of deep satisfaction to you that two of the weapons which had such an important part in bringing the Japanese to their knees, the flamethrower and the fire bomb, were developed by the Chemical Warfare Service, which you have commanded with notable ability.

"I know that you are as gratified as I am that the tactics of our enemies did not force us to unleash many of the weapons or make use of the defenses against gas warfare which your Service had developed. However, had it been necessary to make use of these developments, it is good to know that in this field we were undoubtedly ahead of the rest of the world.

"I wish to express my heartfelt thanks and warm respect."

Special Services Division—Because of the needs of the Army's recreational program, carried out by the Special Services Division for soldiers stationed in Europe and in the Pacific, no cutbacks in procurement of athletic equipment can be expected, at least until the first of the year.

Already in full swing in Europe, the program has been greatly expanded since the Japanese surrender to include the Pacific Theater. Need for athletic equipment in the Pacific is even greater than in Europe because of the lack of established resorts and the lack of recreational facilities.

The Pacific program will include championship contests such as are now in progress in Europe, baseball diamonds, football fields, basketball and tennis courts, and boxing rings are being built throughout the vast area of the Pacific Theater. Even on tiny Iwo Jima, a softball field is already in operation. On Leyte, where 20,000 Navy men are ashore every day, there are now ten baseball and softball diamonds, 12 basketball courts, 20 volley ball courts, and 100 horse shoe pits, all of which are constantly patronized.

Quartermaster Corps—A research program aimed at the development of a plastic "dip" coating for paperboard cartons and other containers which will be an improvement over the wax compounds now in use has been inaugurated by the Office of the Quartermaster General. The work will be conducted at the Institute of Paper Chemistry under the direction of Dr. Harry F. Lewis, and will be coordinated with the study of plastics films and coatings now being conducted at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute by the Quartermaster Corps under the direction of Capt. William H. Aiken.

A white felt boot, designed on the same lines as the standard combat service

boot, has been developed by the Quartermaster Corps to meet military requirements for footgear needed in sub zero temperatures and in dry cold conditions. The boot is felt in its entire construction with the exception of a leather insole and a rubber heel.

Col. Earl C. Thrower has been designated as Executive Officer of the Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot, according to Brig. Gen. Guy I. Rowe, commanding the Jeffersonville Army installation. Colonel Thrower returned to the United States 7 July after service as Executive Officer to the Chief of Quartermaster Branch, Persian Gulf Command, and served as the Chief of the branch from May 1944 to July of this year.

Col. Christopher C. Strawn, commissioned a second lieutenant of Cavalry in 1917 after service with the Illinois National Guard, has succeeded Col. Robert T. Stevens as Deputy Director for Purchases in the Procurement Division of the Office of Quartermaster General.

Col. Strawn returned to the United States in June of this year after 15 months in the European theater where he was Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4 of the XII Army Corps.

Medical Corps—A lightweight, portable all purpose medical refrigerator for the storage of whole blood, biologicals, and perishable drugs or foods, has been developed by the Quartermaster Corps, in cooperation with the General Electric Company, for the Medical Corps. The refrigerator is extremely light, being made of aluminum throughout, and weighing only 175 pounds complete. Its outside dimensions are 33 by 24 by 38 inches and it can be readily carried by two men using the carrying handles provided on either side.

Army Nurse Corps—Three hundred and forty veteran Army Nurses in the Middle Pacific Command will be returned to the continental United States soon, under the Army's readjustment plan. Replacements will be available, but the nurses to be returned will not have to wait until their replacements actually arrive. Those to be returned will be the eligible nurses with the highest adjusted service rating scores. The relief score which is a factor in readjustment of commissioned women personnel of the Army, including nurses, is 50 points. Quotas have been assigned to major echelons of the Middle Pacific, so as to distribute the total of 340 as follows: Western Pacific Base Command, 175; Central Pacific Base Command, 110; South Pacific Base Command, 40; Army Air Forces, Middle Pacific, 15.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY. Victory over Japan found the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery holding \$40,000,000 in contracts for equipment, supplies, drugs and other material requirements, according to Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire, USN, Surgeon General.

Undelivered portions totaled approximately \$29,000,000, of which \$11,500,000 are being terminated.

An appreciable proportion of the material for which contracts are being terminated was not scheduled for delivery for several months, and this will minimize disrupting effects upon the manufacturing and fabricating plants involved.

Another alleviating factor, Vice Admiral McIntire pointed out, is that many of the cut-back contracts are for drugs, biologicals, chemicals, surgical instruments, dental items and other supplies that can be channeled speedily into civilian markets. Most of the items for which completion and delivery are being canceled outright were of a special character intended for use in amphibious warfare, and possess little or no value outside the armed forces.

ARMY AIR FORCES. The Boeing B-29 super-fortresses which dropped the first atomic bomb on Japan could, in the event of an emergency, have been landed in less distance than is required by a single engine fighter. The extra margin of safety afforded the atom bomb crewmen in the event they had to land without discharging their cargo was made possible by the installation of reversible propellers.

Air Technical Service Command: An Air Technical Service Command "Redeployment Center" for aircraft engines—the only one in the country—has been established at the 820th AAF Specialized Depot, South Bend, Ind. Its purpose is to store engines returned from overseas until they are recalled for military use or released to civilian buyers.

Determined that the Army Air Forces shall not impede American industry in speedy conversion from war to peace, the Air Technical Service Command is proceeding with rapid settlement of its 10,000 war contracts for Air Force Equipment. In industrial centers throughout the nation, 114 AAF contract termination teams are arranging contract terminations and clearing factories of wartime material and equipment.

13th Air Force: A 13th Air Force troop carrier squadron has flown over 9,000,000 miles during 33 months of Pacific war without loss of a single plane due to mechanical failure. The unusual record was established by the 13th Troop Carrier Squadron.

Air Transport Command: Use of transport planes to facilitate the Army's demobilization program and at the same time to ease the military burden on the nation's railroads, has been inaugurated as of 27 August.

Twelve twin-motored C-47s took off from the East Coast, and 8 from three different points on the West Coast. Some 12,500 troops returned to the United States during the next month from European and Pacific Theaters will find this new service eliminating the business of sweating out a four-and-one-half-day train trip between Army ports and reception stations or separation centers on the two coasts, the War Department states.

In its ultimate development, the service will handle 25,000 troops per month.

Ground Safety Program: Resulting from the intensive accident prevention program of the Army Air Forces Ground Safety Branch, accidents resulting in disabling injuries to both military and civilian personnel hit an all time low for the month of July. According to reports from Headquarters, AAF, the Military Accident Rate, based on the number of disabling injuries per 100,000 man days for exposure, was 5.40 for July 1945 as compared to 8.54 for the same month in 1944.

Navy Smoke Maker

One of the most successful silent weapons of the war was the fog oil generator, developed for Navy use by the Bureau of Ships, according to Vice Admiral E. L. Cochrane, USN, Chief of the Bureau of Ships.

During nearly every invasion in which United States forces participated, orders would be given to "make smoke" when enemy shore batteries would open fire. Within 30 seconds a veil of pure white smoke-fog could be drawn around the as-

sault forces, screening them from hostile fire. How many ships and how many thousands of lives were saved by the ingenious mechanism of the fog oil generator will never be known, but its beneficial effects upon morale can be attested by the millions who felt the mysterious safety of its billowy screen.

In 27 months of operations, 264,607,333 incoming and outgoing V-mail letters were micro-filmed in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations.

German Naval Secrets

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal this week disclosed that the Germans had given their Naval technical information to Japan as a means of keeping the United States "busy" as possible in the Pacific.

The Secretary, in a statement following his inspection trip of Europe between 26 July and 7 August 1945, said that when our Navy technical mission went into Germany, they were interested in (1) submarines, (2) torpedoes, (3) rockets, (4) certain German propulsion machinery and (5) basic research.

In the submarine field, he said, that the Germans were trying to develop a true submarine, a vessel which would almost never operate on the surface of the sea. The Secretary pointed out that in the past submarines have operated under the water, where they are propelled by electric batteries, at something less than half the speed of which they are capable on the surface. The Germans, he said, reversed this condition once they had a vessel that could stay submerged.

Mr. Forrestal paid high tribute to the Naval Technical Mission, which he described as a group of Naval and civilian experts which have been following on the heels of our invasion and occupying armies, to gather all German technical knowledge which might be useful.

In their torpedo work, the secretary revealed that the Germans were seeking a missile which they could guide absolutely to its target.

WAVE Release

The Navy Department this week announced that approximately 500 WAVE officers and 5,200 enlisted women are now eligible for release from Naval service under the recently announced Navy point system which provides for the return to civilian life of women officers with 35 points and enlisted WAVES with 29 points.

Women as well as men, in certain classifications are excluded from the release provisions for the present time. Enlisted WAVES so affected are Specialists (C), classification, Specialists (X) serving as key punch operators, Specialists (I), punch card accounting machine operators, Storekeepers (D), disbursing, Mailmen, and members of the Hospital Corps. Women officers excluded are doctors and medical specialists classified as (H).

Five Separation Units (WR), specially established for the release of members

of the Women's Reserve from the Naval service, are being set up at regular separation centers or at Naval barracks in New York City, Washington, D. C., Great Lakes, Illinois, Memphis, Tennessee, and San Francisco. These units will begin to function on the first of October, and in the meantime WAVES who are eligible for discharge will be separated from the service at currently designated activities.

Allied RR Agreement

In one of the last steps before returning full control of the French railroads to its civilian authorities while placing greater emphasis on the movement of food for the French people, the American and British Armies and the SNCF (French National Railway Society) have signed an agreement forming a six-man Inter-Allied Railway Commission.

The commission will be established in Paris, and will consist of three French, two American and one British representatives. The chairman will be chosen from among these representatives by the Ministry of Public Works and Transportation. Col. Alexander W. Campbell and Col. Merle M. Shappell are the American representatives.

Aide for Women Vets

Lt. Col. Mary Agnes Brown, former WAC staff director in the Pacific, has reported to Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, to serve as an adviser on matters pertaining to women veterans.

Colonel Brown, who holds the Legion of Merit, has spent more than three years in the Army and 22 years in the Veterans Administration. She served as executive secretary to the medical director of the Veterans Administration for 12 years, and for 10 years she was an attorney in the solicitor's office.

Contact Comdr. Cunningham

Comdr. Winfield Scott Cunningham, USN, commander of the gallant defenders of Wake Island, has been contacted in the Peking area by what was described as an "emergency liaison team," according to word received from the Commanding General of the U. S. Forces in China.

It was Commander Cunningham who led the limited Navy and Marine forces which defended Wake when the Japs first attacked that Island on 8 December 1941, and which inflicted great damage on enemy forces for 14 days before capitulating in the face of overwhelming numbers.

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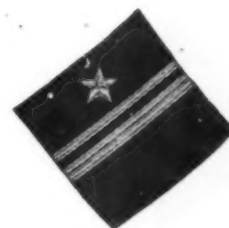


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Naval Court of Inquiry
(Continued from Page 15)

vessels within its limits.

Based on Findings IV, VIII and IX, the Court is of the opinion that the duties of Rear Admiral Claude C. Bloch, USN, in connection with the defense of Pearl Harbor, were performed satisfactorily.

Based on Finding IX, the Court is of the opinion that the detailed Naval Participation Air Defense plans drawn up and jointly agreed upon were complete and sound in concept, but that they contained a basic defect in that naval participation depended entirely upon the availability of aircraft belonging to and being employed by the Fleet, and that on the morning of 7 December these plans were ineffective because they necessarily were drawn on the premise that there would be advance knowledge that an attack was to be expected within narrow limits of

time, which was not the case on that morning.

The Court is further of the opinion that it was not possible for the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet, to make his Fleet planes permanently available to the Naval Base Defense Officer in view of the need for their employment with the Fleet.

Based on Finding X, the Court is of the opinion that Admiral Kimmel's action, taken immediately after assuming command, in placing in effect comprehensive instructions for the security of the Pacific Fleet at sea and in the operating areas, is indicative of his appreciation of his responsibility for the security of the Fleet, and that the steps taken were adequate and effective.

Based on Finding XI, the Court is of the opinion that, by virtue of the information that Admiral Kimmel had at hand which indicated neither the probability nor the imminence of an air attack on Pearl Harbor, and bearing in mind that he had no knowledge of the State Department's note of 26 November, the Navy's condition of readiness on the morning of 7 December, 1941, which resulted in the hostile planes being brought under heavy fire of the ships' anti-aircraft batteries as they came within range, was that best suited to the circumstances, although had all anti-aircraft batteries been manned in advance, the total damage inflicted on ships would have been lessened to a minor extent and to a degree which is problematical; and that, had the Fleet patrol planes, slow and unsuited for aerial combat, been in the air, they might have escaped and the number of these planes lost might thus have been reduced.

The Court is of the opinion, however, that only had it been known in advance that the attack would take place on 7 December, could there now be any basis for a conclusion as to the steps that might have been taken to lessen its ill effects, and that, beyond the fact that conditions were unsettled and that, therefore, anything might happen, there was nothing to distinguish one day from another insofar as expectation of attack is concerned.

It has been suggested that each day all naval planes should have been in the air, all naval personnel at their stations, and all anti-aircraft guns manned. The Court is of the opinion that the wisdom of this is questionable when it is considered that it could not be known when an attack would take place and that, to make sure, it would have been necessary to impose a state of tension on the personnel day after day, and to disrupt the maintenance and operating schedules of ships and planes beginning at an indefinite date between 16 October and 7 December.

Based on Finding XII, the Court is of the opinion that, as no information of any sort was at any time either forwarded or received from any source which would indicate that Japanese carriers or other Japanese ships were on their way to Hawaii during November or December, 1941, the attack of 7 December at Pearl Harbor, delivered under the circumstances then existing, was unpreventable and that when it would take place was unpredictable.

Based on Finding XIII, the Court is of the opinion that the action of the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet, in ordering that no routine, long-range reconnaissance be undertaken was sound and that the use of Fleet patrol planes for daily, long-range, all-around reconnaissance was not possible with the inadequate number of Fleet planes available, and was not justified in the absence of any information indicating that an attack was to be expected in the Hawaiian area within narrow limits of time.

Based on Finding XIV, the Court is of the opinion that the shore-based air-warning system, an Army service under the direct control of the Army, was ineffective on the morning of 7 December, in that there was no provision for keeping track of planes in the air near and over Oahu, and for distinguishing between those friendly and those hostile and that, because of this deficiency, a flight of planes which appeared on the radar screen shortly after 0700 was confused with a flight of Army B-17s en route from California, and that the information obtained by Army radar was valueless as a warning, because the planes could not be identified as hostile until the Japanese markings on their wings came into view.

Based on Finding XV, the Court is of the opinion that by far the greatest portion of the damage inflicted by the Japanese on ships in Pearl Harbor was due to specially designed Japanese torpedoes, the development and existence of which was unknown to the United States.

Based on Finding XVI, and particularly in view of the Chief of Naval Operations' approval of the precautions taken and the deployments made by Admiral Kimmel in accordance with the directive contained in the dispatch of 16 October, 1941, the Court is of the opinion that Admiral Kimmel's decision, made after receiving the dispatch of 24 November, to continue the preparations of the Pacific Fleet for war, was sound in the light of the information then available to him.

Based on Finding XVII, the Court is of the opinion that, although the attack of 7 December came as a surprise, there were good grounds for the belief on the part of high

officials in the State, War and Navy Departments, and on the part of the Army and Navy in the Hawaiian area, that hostilities would begin in the Far East rather than elsewhere, and that the same considerations which influenced the sentiment of the authorities in Washington in this respect, support the interpretation which Admiral Kimmel placed upon the "war warning message" of 27 November, to the effect that this message directed attention away from Pearl Harbor rather than toward it.

Based on Findings XVIII and XIX, the Court is of the opinion that Admiral Harold R. Stark, USN, Chief of Naval Operations and responsible for the operations of the Fleet, failed to display the sound judgment expected of him in that he did not transmit to Admiral Kimmel, Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet, during the very critical period 26 November to 7 December, important information which he had regarding the Japanese situation and, especially, in that, on the morning of 7 December, 1941, he did not transmit immediately information which appeared to indicate that a break in diplomatic relations was imminent, and that an attack in the Hawaiian area might be expected soon.

The Court is further of the opinion that, had this important information been conveyed to Admiral Kimmel, it is a matter of conjecture as to what action he would have taken.

Finally, based upon the facts established, the Court is of the opinion that no offenses have been committed nor serious blame incurred on the part of any person or persons in the naval service.

Recommendation

The Court recommends that no further proceedings be had in the matter.

Orin G. Murfin,
Admiral, U. S. Navy (Ret.)
President.

Edward C. Kalbfus,
Admiral, U. S. Navy (Ret.)
Member.

Adolphus Andrews,
Vice Admiral, U. S. Navy
(Ret.) Member.

Secretary Forrestal's
Comments

In his fourth endorsement to the Record of Proceedings of Pearl Harbor Court of Inquiry, taking into consideration the endorsements by Admiral King, by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, and further information from an investigation conducted by Admiral H. Kent Hewitt, USN, Secretary of the Navy Forrestal made the following comments on the final opinion and recommendation of the Court of Inquiry:

11. In its final opinion and recommendation, the Court of Inquiry finds that no offenses have been committed or serious blame incurred on the part of any person or persons in the Naval service, and recommends that no further proceedings be had in the matter.

With respect to this opinion and recommendation of the Court of Inquiry, I concur in the comment expressed in paragraph 5 of the Second Endorsement that the Navy cannot avoid a share of responsibility for the Pearl Harbor incident, and that that disaster cannot be regarded as an "act of God" beyond human power to prevent or mitigate. Whether or not it is true, as stated in the Second Endorsement, that the Country as a whole is basically responsible in that the people were unwilling to take adequate measures for defense until it was too late to repair the consequences of their failure so to do, it appears that the Navy, although its ranking officers were fully informed of the most recent developments in the science of warfare, failed to appreciate the true significance of those developments until their impact had been felt by a blow struck at a substantial portion of the Fleet. By the same token, although the imminence of hostile action by the Japanese was known, and the capabilities of the Japanese Fleet and Air Arm were recognized in war plans made to meet just such hostile action, these factors did not reach the stage of conviction in the minds of the responsible officers of the Navy to an extent sufficient to impel them to bring about that implementation of the plans that was necessary if the initial hostile attack was to be repelled or at least mitigated.

That this is so is manifested in the case of the instant disaster in several important respects.

(a) The destructive potentiality of air torpedo attack was not properly evaluated, although there was ample information available on this subject in the reports of action by and against the British. That this information was recognized is shown by the inclusion in war and defense plans of appropriate provisions for defense against this type of attack, but that it was not fully appreciated is shown by the fact that these selfsame provisions were not put into effect until the initial attack had been successful.

(b) In respect of unity of command, again

all of the plans made adequate provision for joint action, mutual interchange of intelligence, and the fullest utilization of all of the available resources of both the Army and the Navy; in practice, none of these measures came into being to any appreciable extent prior to the attack.

(c) Within the Navy itself, conduct of the organization was such as to submerge the Chief of Naval Operations in a multiplicity of detail pertaining to the procurement and materiel programs incidental to the rapid expansion of the Navy. This precluded him from giving to war plans and operations the undivided and continuing attention which experience has shown they require, and tended to dull his perception of the critical significance of events.

In making these observations, I am not unmindful of the usual advantage of hindsight, nor do I overlook the fact that this war has proved that any carrier strike, when pressed home with resolution, is almost impossible to deflect. After giving due consideration, however, to all these factors, I am of the opinion that there were, nevertheless, areas in which sound military judgment dictated the taking of action which, though it might not have prevented or defeated the attack, would have tended materially to reduce the damage which the attack was able to inflict. Such action was not taken, and the responsibility must center upon the officers who had it in their power, each within his respective sphere, to take appropriate action.

12. I concur, therefore, with the opinion expressed in paragraph 5 of the Second Endorsement to the Court of Inquiry record that it is pertinent to examine the possible courses of action which Admiral Stark and Admiral Kimmel, as the responsible officers, might have taken to lessen the success of the initial Japanese blow.

(a) In paragraph 5 of the Second Endorsement on the Report of the Naval Court of Inquiry, it is pointed out that Admiral Stark failed to give Admiral Kimmel an adequate summary of information available in Washington, particularly in respect of:

(1) The State Department reply of 26 November 1941 to the Japanese, which was a definite step toward breaking relations;

(2) Certain information indicating Japanese interest as to the disposition of the ships within Pearl Harbor;

(3) In failing to appreciate the significance of the information which he received on the morning of 7 December indicating that a message was to be given to the Secretary of State at 1 p.m. and in failing to transmit it to Admiral Kimmel by the quickest means available;

(4) Finally, it is pointed out in this section of the Second Endorsement that there is a certain sameness of tenor in the communications sent by Admiral Stark to Admiral Kimmel which failed to convey the sense of mounting intensification of critical relations between Japan and the United States.

I concur generally with these.

Concerning the other comments by the Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet, it might be added that Admiral Stark's omission consisted not only in the failure to transmit fully to Admiral Kimmel certain of the available information, but also in the failure properly and speedily to evaluate that information, particularly on 7 December 1941. Although it was not known on 6 December precisely when or where the attack was to be delivered, there was ample evidence to base the conclusion that a surprise move was due within narrow limits of time. On the morning of 7 December by 10:30 Admiral Stark had information indicating that a message was to be given to the Secretary of State at 1 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, and there was information available to him that this time corresponded to dawn at Oahu and the middle of the night in the Far East. Although no one stated that this indicated an air attack at Pearl Harbor, yet all of these factors pointed to the possibility of such an attack. An acute sensitivity to the tautness of the situation would have dictated at least a plain language telephone communication to Admiral Kimmel, which might have provided

(Please turn to Next Page)

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Sec. Forrestal's Comments (Continued from Preceding Page)

a warning sufficient to bring about some material reduction in damage inflicted by the Japanese attack.

(b) I concur with the comments set forth in paragraph 5 (b) of the Second Endorsement to the Naval Court of Inquiry record. It is there stated that Admiral Kimmel, despite the failure of Admiral Stark to keep him fully informed, did have indications of the increasing tenseness of relations with Japan. In particular, it is pointed out that he had the "war warning" message on 27 November, the "hostile action possible at any moment" message on 28 November, the 3 December message that the Japanese had ordered destruction of codes, and the messages of 4 and 6 December concerning destruction of United States secret and confidential matter at outlying Pacific islands.

In addition, it might be pointed out that Admiral Kimmel in his personal letters, which are a part of the record before the Court, and as well in the war plans approved by him, explicitly recognized the possibility of attack upon Pearl Harbor by air; and, that the information received by Admiral Kimmel concerning the location and movement of Japanese naval forces after 27 November 1941 should have been evaluated, as previously pointed out, as indicating the continued and increasing possibility of such an attack. It is to be especially noted that while Admiral Kimmel was directed in the war warning message of 27 November 1941, and again on 28 November when the Army message was relayed to him, to execute an appropriate defensive deployment preparatory to carrying out the tasks assigned in the Navy Basic War Plan, the chief action taken by him was carrying forward the arrangements for the reinforcing of and continuing the limited air patrols from the outlying islands, ordering on 28 November, the depth bombing of submarine contacts in the Oahu operating area, and engaging in unproductive conferences with General Short. He continued in effect the primary fleet activity of training and the lowest condition of readiness (Condition III) of the fleet in port. He neither ordered long-range air reconnaissance from Oahu to any extent nor advised his fleet air wing and other commanders of the receipt of the war warning message. His failure to take other and more effective action is neither explainable nor excusable by any ambiguity in the meaning of or disagreement as to what would constitute an "appropriate defensive deployment." Admiral Kimmel could have referred to the initial tasks stated in the war plan of maintaining fleet security at bases and guarding against submarine attack by Japan, and if he did not know what was meant by the phrase "appropriate defensive deployment," he should have asked the Chief of Naval Operations for an explanation.

The Second Endorsement to the Naval Court record states that Admiral Kimmel could and should have judged more accurately the gravity of the danger to which the Hawaiian Islands were exposed, and that certain courses of action were open to him, viz:

(1) He could have used the patrol aircraft available to him to conduct long-range reconnaissance in the more dangerous sectors, and thus made the Japanese task more difficult, whether or not this would have resulted in the detection of the approach of the Japanese carriers; (2) He could have rotated the "in port" periods of his vessels in a less routine manner, and thus made it more difficult for the Japanese to have predicted when

there would be any vessels in port; (3) He could have maintained a higher condition of readiness under which Naval planes would have been in the air during the early morning period, ships' batteries would have been fully manned, and damage control organizations fully operational.

The absence of positive information as to the location of the Japanese carriers, a study of the movement which was possible to them, under radio silence, through the unguarded areas of the Pacific, and a due appreciation of the possible effects of an air attack should have induced Admiral Kimmel to take all practicable precautions to reduce the effectiveness of such an attack. The measures which reasonably were open to him were:

(a) Establishment of long distance air reconnaissance, covering the most probable approach sectors to the extent possible, on a reasonably permanent basis, with available planes and crews.

(b) Establishment of a higher condition of anti-aircraft readiness, at least during the dangerous dawn hours.

(c) Establishment of a higher degree of damage control readiness by ships in port, particularly during the dangerous dawn hours.

(d) Installation of anti-torpedo nets to protect the larger vessels in port.

(e) Maintenance of a striking force at sea in readiness to intercept possible attack forces.

(f) Maintenance of the maximum force of the Fleet at sea, with entry into port at irregular intervals.

(g) Checking with Army as to readiness of anti-aircraft defense and aircraft warning installations.

The evidence indicates clearly, however, that Admiral Kimmel's most serious omission was his failure to conduct long-range air and/or sea reconnaissance in the more dangerous sectors from Oahu during the week preceding the attack. That this is so is manifest from the evidence obtained by Admiral Hewitt.

The only practicable sources from which Admiral Kimmel could have secured information, after the receipt of the "war warning," as to the approach of the attacking force, were the aircraft warning service, traffic analyses of Japanese naval communications, and distant air reconnaissance from Oahu.

During the critical period after 27 November, the limitations of the aircraft warning service and of radio intelligence were evident; the only remaining practicable source upon which Admiral Kimmel was entitled to rely for information as to the Japanese naval movements was distant air and/or sea reconnaissance which, covering the most probable approach bearings, would have had a reasonable chance of success. The failure to detect the approach of the Japanese task force contributed more to the success of the Japanese attack than did any other single factor.

In addition to the courses of action referred to by the Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet, it was, of course, always open to Admiral Kimmel also to take steps to increase cooperation between his organization and the Army command, and to attempt to achieve effective joint command. That conditions were ideal for his accomplishing such an objective is indicated by the evidence in the record and the finding of the Court that the social relationship between him and General Short was excellent. The need for Admiral Kimmel taking such measures existed from the time he took command of the Pacific Fleet. It increased in urgency as the 7th of December,

1941, approached.

13. The Second Endorsement of the Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet, to the Naval Court record concludes that:

"6. The derelictions on the part of Admiral Stark and Admiral Kimmel were faults of omission rather than faults of commission. In the case in question, they indicate lack of the superior judgment necessary for exercising command commensurate with their rank and their assigned duties, rather than culpable inefficiency.

"7. Since trial by general court martial is not warranted by the evidence adduced, appropriate administrative action would appear to be the relegation of both of these officers to positions in which lack of superior judgment may not result in future errors."

The first endorsement of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy states his conclusion and recommendation that trial by general court martial is not warranted by the evidence produced.

14. On the basis of the record, findings, opinion, and recommendation of the Court of Inquiry, the First Endorsement of the Judge Advocate General thereto, and the Second Endorsement of the Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet, thereto; and the evidence obtained by Admiral Hewitt, and on the basis of the foregoing comments, I conclude that:

(a) Then Rear Admiral Claude C. Bloch discharged his duties adequately.

(b) Then Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Admiral Harold B. Stark, particularly during the period from 27 November to 7 December, 1941, failed to demonstrate the superior judgment necessary for exercising command commensurate with their rank and their assigned duties.

(c) Both of these officers having been retired, appropriate action should be taken to insure that neither of them will be recalled to active duty in the future for any position in which the exercise of superior judgment may be necessary.

(d) The appropriate committees of Congress should be fully acquainted with the Navy's investigation into this matter, and public disclosure of the facts concerning the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, obtained in these investigations, should be made to the extent that such action can be taken without injuring current military operations or the national security.

15. Accordingly, I direct:

(a) Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, USN (Retired), shall not hold any position in the United States Navy which requires the exercise of superior judgment.

(b) Admiral Harold B. Stark, USN (Retired), shall not hold any position in the United States Navy which requires the exercise of superior judgment.

(c) The appropriate committees of Congress will be fully acquainted with the Navy's investigations into this matter, and public disclosure of the facts concerning the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, obtained in these investigations, will be made to the extent that such action can be taken without injuring current military operations or the national security.

Naval Air Power

Declaring that America's post-war Navy must be more than 50 per cent aviation, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air, John L. Sullivan, this week stated that air power has become synonymous with sea power.

Speaking on a nationwide radio hook-up, on the Navy Hour, Secretary Sullivan

declared that planes cannot operate in remote parts of the world without ships to carry them there and ships dare not travel wartime seas without air protection.

"The major striking force of the fleet is now aircraft," Secretary Sullivan said. "Every major fleet engagement in the Pacific was fought almost entirely by carrier aircraft."

The Secretary stated that it must be obvious that without Naval Aviation our Fleet would not be in Tokyo Bay or our Army of Occupation landing in Japan this week.

"We Americans realize that to dominate the Pacific in the interests of peace we must maintain an ever-alert, highly mobile force capable of preserving this peace." He concluded, "An American task force, the most powerful and mobile force in the Naval history of the world, appears to be the best and the least expensive solution to this problem."

The Secretary warned that America also must continue to train some of our young men, and added that it is also necessary that America keep enough of its first line ships in commission to meet any enemy threat as well as maintain more as an inactive reserve against the day it was hoped would never come.

Dump Sub Nets at Sea

Submarine and torpedo netting used as protection against enemy attacks will be abandoned at sea by the Navy, the Surplus Property Board reported this week. Permission to do so was granted today by SPB in its Special Order No. 18.

Already some 40,000 feet of panels of such nets have been hoisted up and brought to shore by the Navy, SPB said. All efforts at salvage for disposal as surplus property have shown conclusively that the net has no commercial value, with the exception of the heavy duty jack-stay clamps or sockets by which the net is held to its anchorage. The cost of salvaging these, however, far exceeds the recovery value from their sale.



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GUESTS of honor at a dance given recently by the Officers Service Club at the Statler Hotel in Washington were Maj. Gen. Emil F. Reinhardt, USA, and Mrs. Reinhardt, and Maj. Gen. John B. Anderson, USA, and Mrs. Anderson.

Both officers recently arrived in Washington from Europe. General Reinhardt was in command of the 69th infantry division, which made the first contact with the Russians at the Rhine River. He and Mrs. Reinhardt are now in Miami, Fla. enjoying a little leave.

General Anderson was formerly commanding general of the 102d infantry division and is now in command of the XVI corps.

Capt. F. Donaldson Naylor, jr., USMC, who has been home on leave, has returned to Cherry Point, N. C. Mrs. Naylor, with their two daughters, Miss Katherine Bowle Naylor and Miss Virginia Wright Naylor, will remain here for awhile at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson King, on Longwood road. Miss Peggy King, sister of Mrs. Naylor, is visiting Miss Evelyn Savage and her mother, Mrs. Herman P. Savage, of Edgewood road, in Ocean City. Miss King and Miss Savage will return to Baltimore after Labor Day to attend the Roland Park Country School.

Mrs. Henry Smith-Hutton, wife of Capt. Smith-Hutton, USN, entertained 29 Aug. at a cocktail party at the Army and Navy Club in honor of her cousin, Miss Martha Ellen Haynes and Robert Catto, whose marriage will take place today, 1 Sept.

A double christening of unusual Army interest was performed by Chaplain Alfred C. Oliver, jr., at Walter Reed Chapel on Sunday afternoon, 26 Aug. Chaplain Oliver was released from a Japanese prison camp in the Philippines last spring.

The two boys christened were John N. Wilson, jr. (age 19 months), son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. John N. Wilson (Colonel Wilson was killed in action in Normandy, 11 July 1944) and Frederic W. Boye III (age 34 months), son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Frederic W. Boye, jr.

The two mothers are the daughters of



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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



MRS. JAMES MASON YOUNG, JR.,

who before her recent marriage to Lieutenant Young, USA (USMA '44) was Miss Helen Wall Bullard, daughter of Mrs. Peter C. Bullard, wife of Colonel Bullard, USA.

Col. and Mrs. Joseph P. Aleshire and are the granddaughters of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. James B. Aleshire (deceased) and of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George Widmer, retired.

Lt. Col. Frederic W. Boye is the son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederic W. Boye.

Lt. Col. John N. Wilson was the son of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Walter K. Wilson and the brother of Brig. Gen. Walter K. Wilson, jr.

Relatives and friends attended the ceremony.

The Los Angeles Port of Embarkation Officers' Wives Club held its monthly meeting Tuesday, 21 Aug., in the patio of the officers' club at Wilmington. Mrs. R. A. Merchant, active chairman, opened the meeting by introducing Chaplain D. C. Colony who led the group in prayer. (Please turn to Next Page)

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Weddings and Engagements

THE Post Chapel at Fort Bliss was the scene of the evening wedding of Miss Mavis Lorayne Paxton and Lt. Frank J. Herbenar on 22 Aug.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Paxton, Country Club District, El Paso.

Lieutenant Herbenar, son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Herbenar of Ironwood, Mich., received his commission at Camp Davis, N. C., and is now stationed at Ft. Bliss with Antiaircraft training units.

Chaplain Ray A. Trullit officiated at the exchange of vows before an altar banked with palms and ferns and ornamented with baskets of summer flowers and tall branched candelabra.

Mrs. Oscar Gutsch sang "Because" and "I Love You Truly," accompanied by Cpl. Lester Silberman, who also played the bridal airs.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore an aqua blue crepe frock fashioned with a lace inset at neckline and with small covered buttons down the front. She wore accessories of rust tint and her flowers were a corsage of pale pink Sweetheart rosebuds. She carried the traditional wedding handkerchief of her sorority, Chi Omega.

Mrs. Charles F. Cory, life-long friend of the bride, was her only attendant and Lt. Ward Kiester was best man.

Only members of the family attended the ceremony.

After the wedding, a reception was held at Hotel Paso del Norte for friends of the couple. The three-tiered wedding cake, surrounded by summer flowers, centered the lace-covered table and punch bowls stood at either end.

The couple left for a three weeks' wedding trip to the East.

Another August wedding which had the Ft. Bliss Post Chapel for its setting was that solemnized 17 Aug. when Miss Katherine Orr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Orr of Pennington Gap, Va., became the bride of Capt. Gordon M. Gershon, of Antiaircraft Artillery School, Ft. Bliss.

Maj. John T. Jenner, post chaplain, officiated at the double-ring ceremony which was read by candlelight.

The bride was given in marriage by her brother, 1st Lt. Claude H. Orr, now stationed at Ft. Bliss. Mrs. Orr and Capt. Kenneth Jones were the couple's only attendants.

For her wedding, the bride chose a two-piece suit of moss green gabardine with brown accessories. For the traditional "something old," she carried a lace handkerchief which the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Mildred Gershon of San Diego, California, had carried at her own wedding. The chapel was decorated with ferns and sprays of white gladioli and long white tapers in gold candlesticks adorned the altar.

Following the ceremony, a reception was held at the Ft. Bliss Officers' Club.

The couple will visit San Diego and San Francisco, Calif., on their wedding trip, after which they will be at home in El Paso.

Captain Gershon recently returned to this country after serving 32 months in the South Pacific.

Col. Peter C. Bullard, USA, of General Eisenhower's Staff, and Mrs. Bullard of 53 East 47th Street, New York City, have

announced the marriage of Mrs. Bullard's daughter, Miss Helen Wall Bullard, to Lt. James Mason Young, jr., USA, son of Col. James Young, USA, and Mrs. Young, at 4 P. M. on 16 July, at St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street, New York.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her grandfather, General Robert Lee Bullard, USA-Ret., in the absence of Colonel Bullard, overseas, was radiant in a gown of bouffant white lace with train, tulle veil and crown of orange blossoms. Her matron of honor, Ens. Priscilla Young-Shinkle, USNR, sister of the bridegroom, wore her white uniform. The best man for Lt. Young was his father, Colonel Young.

The mother of the bride was gowned in powder blue crepe de chine.

The young couple left for a honeymoon at Rye Beach, N. H., the bride, lovely in a suit of blue gabardine with black accessories. After the honeymoon they will be at home at 2 East 86th St., New York.

The bride attended Ogontz Junior College at Philadelphia, Finch Junior College, and the University of Texas. Lieut. Young is a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, at West Point, class of 1944, and has just returned from a tour of duty in the European Theater of Operations.

A beautiful Navy wedding was solemnized in the U. S. Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Md., on Saturday afternoon, 11 Aug., when Miss Suzanne Du Puy Decker, daughter of Comdr. Walter Boardman Decker, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Decker of Norfolk, Va., was married to Lt. Howard A. I. Sugg, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Sugg of Missoula, Mont.

The double ring ceremony was used and the officiating clergyman was Rear Adm. William N. Thomas, (ChC), USN, assisted by Capt. Frank Harry Lash, (ChC), USN.

The bride's gown of white satin was embroidered with seed pearls worn by her mother on her own wedding gown and her two tiered veil of imported illusion fell from a cap of chantilly lace embroidered in seed pearls. She carried a white satin prayer book covered with white orchids from which fell a shower of tuberose.

The matron of honor was her sister, Mrs. William Edward Ellis, wife of Comdr. Ellis, USN. The bridesmaids were Miss Barbara Coyle, Mrs. Alexander S. Wadsworth, 3d, Mrs. Leroy Webb Davis, all of Norfolk, Va., and Miss Margaret Sugg, sister of the bridegroom of Washington, D. C.

The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Harry R. England as best man. The ushers were Capt. Vincent Hubbard Godfrey, USN-Ret., Comdr. George M. Dushin, USN, Lt. Comdr. Ernest F. Shrelter, USN, Lt. J. R. Sheneman, USNR, Lt. Thomas Weschler, USNR, Lt. (jg) Robert P. Norton, USN, and Prof. Royal Pease of the Naval Academy.

A reception was held at Carvel Hall immediately after the wedding and the young couple left for a wedding trip to Washington, D. C., and the Virginia mountains, the bride attired in a going away gown of gray wool with black accessories and a corsage of white violets.

The bride made her debut in 1941 at the Norfolk German Club. She holds a BA degree from Mary Washington College. The bridegroom was graduated from U. S. Naval Academy with the class of 1939.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Watts, of Ru-

(Please turn to Next Page)

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Posts and Stations

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

27 Aug. 1945

Vice Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch, the new Superintendent of the Naval Academy succeeding Rear Admiral John R. Beardall, has designated Comdr. Russell Burke, USN, and Comdr. James Gray, USN, to replace Comdr. Richard S. Craighill, USN, and Comdr. Glover T. Ferguson, USN, as aides to the Commandant and Public Relations Officers.

The second midshipmen's summer cruise left Annapolis last Saturday for Caribbean waters under the Command of Rear Admiral Frank Beatty, USN. The squadron consisting of four cruisers and two escort destroyers has 1,000 midshipmen aboard, who will have six weeks' training at sea.

Vice Admiral Robert Giffen will leave here about the first of September to take over a command service force, Atlantic Fleet, relieving Vice Admiral Sherwood A. Taffinder, USN. Admiral and Mrs. Giffen have been occupying their home "Mas-Que Farm," near Annapolis.

Mrs. Leashey, wife of Capt. William I. Leashey, USN, has arrived in Annapolis for an indefinite stay.

Comdr. and Mrs. Stuart S. Purves left last Saturday for a week's vacation at Bethany Beach, Delaware.

Mrs. DeWolf, wife of Capt. Maurice M. DeWolf, USN, Case Supervisor for the Home Service of Annapolis and Anne Arundel County Chapter of the American Red Cross, was guest of honor at a farewell luncheon last Tuesday at Cruise Inn, given by the members of the Home Service Corps. Captain and Mrs. DeWolf will soon leave Annapolis.

Mrs. Holt, wife of Capt. Walter Holt, USN, and her two daughters, the Misses Harriet and Brooke Holt, left last Saturday to spend two weeks' vacation in Vermont.

Mrs. Claude, widow of the late Lt. Col. David K. Claude, USMC, and her son, David, who have been visiting Colonel Claude's mother, Mrs. Gordon H. Claude, returned yesterday at their home at Orange, Va.

Lt. John Marocchi, USN, who has been spending a month's leave with his mother, Mrs. Giovanni Marocchi, at her home on Prince George St., returned last week to San Francisco.

CAMP LEE, VA.

28 Aug. 1945

Speaking at commissioning exercises of Class 52 at the Quartermaster School here on 24 Aug., Under Secretary of War Patterson described demobilization as "a huge task" and declared that "it will not be a swift process, no matter how well we perform this job, no matter how close to the maximum speed we are able to achieve."

The Under Secretary told the graduates that "there is a hard task ahead in which the Army, and you as newly commissioned officers, will play an important role."

"We must maintain in Germany and Japan large forces of occupation to make certain that the terms of surrender—and they are long range—are carried out," Patterson pointed out. He added that "many men will have to be kept in the Army for the sole purpose of doing the demobilization job."

The ceremony was highlighted by presentation of a Bronze Star to one of the graduates, a citation for meritorious service by Maj. Gen. Philip A. Hayes, commanding general of the Third Service Command, and six Certificates of Commendation to School Personnel, awarded by Brig. Gen. George A. Horkan, commanding general of Camp Lee.

Col. L. L. Cobb, School Commandant, who introduced Under Secretary Patterson, declared that his was "a career of military and public service which includes nearly every echelon of responsibility to the people for whom our government exists."

Winner of the Bronze Star for meritorious service in connection with the Okinawa campaign, was Peretz S. Zeller, of San Antonio, Tex., and recipient of the citation by General Hayes was Maj. John W. Tierney, Camp Lee public relations officer. Winners of the commendations from General Horkan were Mrs. Helen T. Garrett, secretary to the Commandant; Lt. Col. Raphael Dubrowin, director of the Quartermaster Technical Training Service; Maj. T. C. Anderson, executive officer of the School Dept.; Maj. Brice F. McEuen, deputy director of the Officer Candidate division; Maj. John A. Spencer, adjutant and director of administration; and M. Sgt. Wilford H. Byerly, senior non-commissioned officer of the Air Corps liaison unit.

Maj. Jack Farthing, director of the Officer Candidate division, presented the Quartermaster Association award to Earl L. Rubenstein, of Brooklyn, N. Y., as the No. 1 man of the class, and the Gibbins Memorial award to Santo L. Belli, of Trenton, N. J., second-ranking cadet.

RICHMOND ARMY DEPOT

24 Aug. 1945

Sixty station supply officers from the First, Second, Third and Fourth Service Commands were taken for a specially conducted tour through the Richmond Army Service Forces Depot, 15 Aug. 1945, as the final feature of a three day regional conference which started at Camp Lee, Virginia.

The tour was officially begun with a wel-

come from Col. O. W. Humphries, Commanding Officer of the Depot. During the morning the guests were conducted through the installation and given an opportunity to observe and study operational procedures in various activities on the Depot. Lunch was served in one of the two Cafeterias on the post and was followed by a lecture-demonstration training period covering the problems of storage and supply in the afternoon.

Guests of the Depot included Col. C. J. Harrold, Director of Supply, 2nd Service Command, Col. P. R. Faymonville, Director of Supply, 4th Service Command, Colonel Connor, Director of Supply, Fort Dix, N. J., and Col. W. M. Flinn, Director of Supply, Camp Meade, Maryland.

FORT JACKSON, S. C.

28 Aug. 1945

Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, commanding general of the Fifth Corps arrived at Fort Jackson recently with an advance party of his unit and has assumed duty at this post. Fifth Corps personnel participated in engagements in the ETO from D-Day in France to the capture of Leipzig. The outfit was with the First Army overseas, has now established headquarters at Fort Jackson.

Brig. Gen. Duncan G. Richart, post commander, was back at his desk in post headquarters this week following a period of absence resulting from an operation and ensuing period of convalescence and sick leave. Col. Herbert W. Schmid was post commander during General Richart's absence.

Mrs. Granville A. Richart of Blackburn, Missouri is the guest of her son, Brig. Gen. Duncan G. Richart and Mrs. Richart at their home at Fort Jackson.

Governor Ransome J. Williams, South Carolina's chief executive paid an informal visit to Fort Jackson Friday where he called on General Huebner at his office in Fifth Corps headquarters and visited Brig. Gen. Richart at his office in post headquarters. Governor Williams was accompanied to the post by his military aide, Capt. John May.

Commanding officer of the 293rd Field Artillery Observation Battalion is Lt. Col. George Purple, whose home is in Illinois. The 293rd which served in the ETO arrived here recently for redeployment.

Lt. Col. E. V. H. Bell is commanding officer of the 90th Chemical Mortar Battalion, newly arrived at Fort Jackson and Maj. Robert H. Morrison, Jr. is executive officer. The 90th recently returned to the states after eight months' service in the ETO.

At ceremonies featuring a review of Station Complement troops the afternoon of 18 Aug. the Bronze Star medal was presented to Capt. Joshua P. Sutherland, MC, for meritorious service performed while confined in a German Prisoner of War Camp from Dec. 1944 to Apr. 1945. Now stationed at Fort Jackson, Captain Sutherland's home is Hays, Va. The Distinguished Service Cross and Silver Star medals posthumously awarded to Capt. Benjamin W. Anderson, infantry officer and formerly of Lancaster, S. C. were presented to Mrs. Anderson at the ceremonies.

NORFOLK, VA.

30 Aug. 1945

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Walden Lee Almsworth were guests of honor Friday afternoon at a cocktail party given by Commo. and Mrs. Donald Clark at their quarters in the Naval Operating Base. The guests included the senior officers of the district, and their wives. Admiral Almsworth is the new commandant of the Fifth Naval District, succeeding Admiral Le Breton.

Miss Evelyn Worsham Clay, whose marriage to Lt. Corbin Barringer White, USNR will take place next month, was guest of honor Tuesday night at a bridge party given by Mrs. William H. Mack and Miss Lois Nelms at the home of Miss Nelms on Jamestown Crescent. The other guests were: Mrs. Charles Nelms, Mrs. Allen J. Clay, Mrs. Frederick Lacher, Mrs. Fleming Gill, Mrs. Vincent King, Mrs. Conrad Plyler, Mrs. Marvin Graham, Mrs. Adiq Woodward, Mrs. Rex Bradley, Mrs. Edward Kellam, Misses Kathleen Dalley, Sunny Trombo, Louise Whitehurst, Jeanne Parker, Rita Doggett and Barbara Vall.

Miss Effie Sanderlin was hostess on Tuesday night at her home in Colonial Place at a lingerie shower given for Miss Carolyn Aiken whose engagement to Ensign Alvin Newman Cole, USNR was recently announced. The guests in addition to the guest of honor included Mrs. G. D. Sanderlin, Mrs. A. N. Cole, Mrs. Marion Caton, Mrs. R. R. Gifford, Mrs. L. W. Thomas, Mrs. R. W. Moline, Mrs. B. S. York, Mrs. T. H. Burrell, Mrs. W. L. Woodfin, Mrs. J. D. Kelly, and Misses Mary Etta McLean, Elizabeth Ansell, Jean Latimer,

Ruth Stangler, Eloise Hitchens, Thelma Dickens, Margaret Jarvis, Jean Wilkens, Kaleta Convey and Sarah Jane Burrell.

Miss Ruth Butt whose marriage to Capt. Leslie Ray Watson, AAC, was an interesting event of last Wednesday, was entertained on Saturday at a cocktail party given by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney S. Kellam at their home on Linkhorn Park, Virginia Beach. The guests numbered fifty.

Miss Ruby Oliva Hilton, whose marriage to Lt. (jg) Theodore Andrew Barsell, USNR will take place on 1 Sept., was guest of honor Wednesday night at a kitchen shower given by Mrs. Edythe Hollingsworth at her home on Raleigh Avenue. The guests numbered 20.

The Locators

(Army—Address: The Locators, P. O. Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.)

THE Locators have requests for the addresses of the following army officers and army officers' wives. We should appreciate your sending any you know to Box 537, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Mrs. Kenneth L. Akins (Mattie Belle), Major, deceased; Mrs. Joseph X. Bell (Muriel "Johnny"), Major, AC, deceased; Mrs. Frank J. Dannadick (Theresa), Lt. or Capt., CMP; Mrs. Joseph V. Dillon, Brig. Gen., JAGD; wife of Lt. Col. Owen R. Durham, GSC; Mrs. H. N. Hartness (Mamie), Gen.; Mrs. Charles F. Heasley, Major, CAC; Mrs. Donald Hickok, Capt., AAF; Mrs. Millard F. Horton (Edna), Lt. SC; Mrs. Walter P. Jones, Major; Mrs. John G. Kearby (Jean), Major, AG, deceased; Mrs. Ralph Lincoln (Elinor), Col., CE; Mrs. Maynard G. Mayer, Lt., CAC; Mrs. John A. Miller (Pearl Gillette), Major; Mrs. Colby Meyers (Olive), Col., CE; Mrs. George R. Norris (Nell), Capt. FA; Mrs. Peter Prosson (Evelyn), Lt. Col. or Col., AC; Mrs. John Scott, Col., FD; Mrs. Thomas W. Sharkey, Lt., CAC; Mrs. Harry Ray Smith (Lillian), Major; Mrs. Donald L. Stanton; Mrs. Michael Sult, Major, Dental Corps; Mrs. E. B. Thompson, Col., CAC; Mrs. Ralph Tibbitts (Betty), Col.; Mrs. Kelley Nemick (Mac or Frances), Major; Col. Clarence E. Fields, CE; Col. George Gillette, CE; Lt. Frank Robertson, Ferrying Group.

Society

(Continued from Preceding Page)

This was followed by the group's participation in the Flag Salute and singing of America.

The afternoon program was planned by Mrs. J. E. Meyer, Jr., who introduced the guest speaker, Mrs. Lewis Lederer, who reviewed "Ricksaw Boy" by Lau Shaw.

Of great interest and beauty were various floral arrangements set-up by several members of the club. Each floral arrangement depicted either a book, poem or song. The arrangements were judged by Mrs. James K. Herbert, Mrs. Stangley Mathews and Mrs. Norman Meyer. First prize was won by Mrs. Charles Gentry with an arrangement portraying the song, Tea for Two. Second place was taken by Emily Kinnan Rawling's book, "The Yearling," done by Mrs. John Kilpatrick. Mrs. E. C. Wolf took third place with her arrangement depicting Edgar Maass book, "Don Pedro and the Devil."

Mrs. Donald McMillan and her committee, consisting of Mrs. Stanley B. Mathews, Captain Hagarty, Mrs. A. M. Feldshuh and Lt. Dorothy Koegel were responsible for a most attractive tea table.

Maj. Gen. Thomas E. Watson and Mrs. Watson were the guests of honor at a cocktail party given 27 Aug. by the

Army and Navy Journal

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Dominican Ambassador and Senora de Garcia Godoy.

General Watson, a long-time friend of President Trujillo, returned two weeks ago from a special trip to the Dominican Republic.

Thirty-eight members of the Women's Army Corps' first officers candidate class held a reunion in Washington, 30 Aug., the third anniversary of the date on which they were originally commissioned. The dinner was preceded by a cocktail party.

Guest of the occasion included Col. Westray Battle Boyce, newly appointed Wac director.

Toastmistress was Lt. Col. Betty Bander, Wac staff director for the army air forces. In charge of invitations were Lt. Col. Emily Davis, Maj. Margaret Perry, and Capt. Gretchen Thorp.

Other officers aiding in the arrangements were Maj. Laura Asbury, Maj. Gwendolyn Harvey, and Capt. Bessie Altaffer.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

pert, W. Va., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Ruth Fontaine Watts, to Lt. Lathrop Bullene Flintom, Jr., AUS, AC, son of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Lathrop B. Flintom, USNR, of New York and Washington.

The ceremony was solemnized Saturday afternoon, 18 Aug., at 4:30 o'clock at the home of Col. and Mrs. Neil B. Harding, 6409 Bayshore Blvd., Tampa, Fla.

The bride, given in marriage by Colonel Harding, chief of staff, Third Bomber Command, was attired in a pastel pink mousseline de sole afternoon dress with white accessories and carried a prayer book with a gardenia corsage marker. Mrs. Harry Loyd was the bride's only attendant, and Lt. Raymond W. Metzger of Utica, N. Y., served as best man. The double-ring ceremony was performed by Chaplain Jamison of MacDill Field. After the wedding a reception was held at the home of Col. and Mrs. Harding.

The bride is a graduate of Greenbrier College and attended West Virginia University and the School of Nursing at the University of Virginia Hospital. She was an active member of Alpha Phi social sorority and Kappa Phi church sorority.

Lt. Flintom attended Greenbrier Military School and West Point before becoming a member of the army air forces. He received his wings at Columbus AAB, Columbus, Miss., in September, 1944, and is now stationed at Drew Field, Tampa, Fla. The couple is driving to Lincoln AAB, Lincoln, Neb., where Lt. Flintom will be stationed.

Maj. Joseph H. Catlin (overseas) and Mrs. Catlin, now residing in Omaha, Neb., (Please turn to Page 28)

THE FULFILLMENT OF A DREAM



General James Harbord first thought of it...told the President of the Del Monte Properties Company what a wonderful place the Monterey Peninsula might be for officers in the service to retire to. Close to the historic Monterey Presidio, with a healthful, year-round climate, it offers every facility for sports and social activities.

The outgrowth of the General's suggestion was the Monterey Peninsula Country Club, now having a membership of approximately 400, including many retired officers. Members are elected; then purchase home sites and memberships at average costs of \$1,000 to \$1,500, with dues of \$5.00 per month.

Full details upon request

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OFFICERS' UNIFORMS—Hand Tailored to Order
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The Finest CAP in the Army

Development of Atomic Bomb

(Following is a continuation, from last week's issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the text of the report on the development of atomic energy for military purposes. The report was prepared by H. D. Smyth, chairman of the Department of Physics of Princeton University, at the request of Maj. Gen. L. R. Groves, USA, who had charge of the atomic bomb project.)

Progress Up to 15 February, 1941

4.5. Pegram's report of 15 February, 1941, shows that most of the work done up to that time was done on (A), while (B), the so-called intermediate experiment, was delayed by lack of materials.

4.6. Paraphrasing Pegram's report, the main progress was as follows:

(a) The slowing down of neutrons in graphite was investigated by studying the intensity of activation of various detectors (rhodium, indium, iodine) placed at various positions inside a rectangular graphite column of dimensions $3 \times 3 \times 8$ feet when a source of neutrons was placed therein. By suitable choice of cadmium screens the effects of resonance and thermal neutrons were investigated separately.* A mathematical analysis, based on diffusion theory, of the experimental data made it possible to predict the results to be expected in various other arrangements. These results, coupled with theoretical studies of the diffusion of thermal neutrons, laid a basis for future calculations of the number of thermal and resonance neutrons to be found at any point in a graphite mass of given shape when a given neutron source is placed at a specified position within or near the graphite.

(b) The number of neutrons emitted in fission. The experiments on slowing down neutrons showed that high-energy (high-speed) neutrons such as those from fission were practically all reduced to thermal energies (low speeds) after passing through 40 cm or more of graphite. A piece of uranium placed in a region where thermal neutrons are present absorbs the thermal neutrons and—as fission occurs—re-emits fast neutrons, which are easily distinguished from the thermal neutrons. By a series of measurements with and without uranium present and with various detectors and absorbers, it was possible to get a value for the constants, the number of neutrons emitted per thermal neutron absorbed by uranium. This is not the number of neutrons emitted per fission, but is somewhat smaller than that number since not every absorption causes fission.

(c) Lattice theory. Extensive calculations were made on the probable number of neutrons escaping from lattices of various designs and sizes. This was fundamental for the so-called intermediate experiment, mentioned above as item (B).

Initiation of New Programs

4.7. Early in 1941 interest in the general chain-reaction problem by individuals at Princeton, Chicago, and California led to the approval of certain projects at those institutions. Thereafter the work of these groups was coordinated with the work at Columbia, forming parts of a single large program.

Work on Resonance Absorption†

4.8. In Chapter II it is stated that there were advantages in a lattice structure or "pile" with uranium concentrated in lumps regularly distributed in a matrix of moderator. This was the system on which the Columbia group was working. As is so often the case, the fundamental idea is a simple one. If the uranium and the moderator are mixed homogeneously, the neutrons on the average will lose energy in small steps between passages through the uranium so that in the course of their reduction to thermal velocity the chance of their passing through uranium at any given velocity, e.g., at a velocity corresponding to resonance absorption, is great. But, if the uranium is in large lumps spaced at large intervals in the moderator, the amounts of energy lost by neutrons between passages from one lump of uranium to another will be large and the chance of their reaching a uranium lump with energy just equal to the energy of resonance absorption is relatively small. Thus the chance of absorption by U-238 to produce U-239, compared to the chance of absorption as thermal neutrons to cause fission, may be reduced sufficiently to allow a

* The presence of neutrons can be detected by ionization chambers or counters or by the artificial radioactivity induced in various metal foils. (See Appendix I.) The response of each of these detectors depends on the particular characteristics of the detector and on the speed of the neutrons (e.g., neutrons of about 1.5 volts energy are particularly effective in activating indium). Furthermore certain materials have very large absorption cross sections for neutrons of particular ranges of speed (e.g., cadmium for thermal neutrons). Thus measurements with different detectors with or without various absorbers give some indication of both the number of neutrons present and their energy distribution. However, the state of the art of such measurements is rather crude.

chain reaction to take place. If one knew the exact values of the cross sections of each uranium isotope for each type of absorption and every range of neutron speed, and had similar knowledge for the moderator, one could calculate the "optimum lattice," i.e., the best size, shape and spacing for the lumps of uranium in the matrix of moderator. Since such data were only partially known, a direct experimental approach appeared to be in order. Consequently it was proposed that the absorption of neutrons by uranium should be measured under conditions similar to those expected in a chain-reacting pile employing graphite as moderator.

4.9. Experiments of this type were initiated at Columbia, and were continued at Princeton in February 1941. Essentially the experiment consisted of studying the absorption of neutrons in the energy range extending from a few thousand electron volts down to a fraction of an electron volt (thermal energies), the absorption taking place in different layers of uranium or uranium oxide spheres embedded in a pile of graphite.

4.10. In these experiments, a source of neutrons was provided by a beam of protons (accelerated by a cyclotron) impinging in a beryllium target. (The resulting yield of neutrons was equivalent to the yield from a radium-beryllium source of about 3500 curies strength.) The neutrons thus produced had a wide, continuous, velocity distribution. They proceeded from this source into a large block of graphite. By placing the various uranium or uranium-oxide spheres inside the graphite block at various positions representing increasing distances from the source, absorption of neutrons of decreasing average speeds down to thermal speeds was studied. It was found that the total absorption of neutrons by such spheres could be expressed in terms of a "surface" effect and a "mass" effect.

4.11. These experiments, involving a variety of sphere sizes, densities, and positions were continued until the spring of 1942, when most of the group was moved to Chicago. Similar experiments performed at a later date at the University of Indiana by A. C. G. Mitchell and his co-workers have verified and in some cases corrected the Princeton data, but the Princeton data were sufficiently accurate by the summer of 1941 to be used in planning the intermediate-pile experiments and the subsequent experiments on operating piles.

4.12. The experimental work on resonance absorption at Princeton was done by R. R. Wilson, E. C. Creutz, and their collaborators, under the general leadership of H. D. Smyth; they benefited from the constant help of Wigner and Wheeler and frequent conferences with the Columbia group.

The First Intermediate Experiments

4.13. About July 1941 the first lattice structure of graphite and uranium was set up at Columbia. It was a graphite cube about 8 feet on an edge, and contained about 7 tons of uranium oxide in iron containers distributed at equal intervals throughout the graphite. A preliminary set of measurements was made on this structure in August 1941. Similar structures of somewhat larger size were set up and investigated during September and October, and the so-called exponential method (described below) of determining the multiplication factor was developed and first applied. This work was done by Fermi and his assistants, H. L. Anderson, B. Feld, G. Weil, and W. H. Zinn.

4.14. The multiplication-factor experiment is rather similar to that already outlined for the determination of k , the number of neutrons produced per thermal neutron absorbed. A radium-beryllium neutron source is placed near the bottom of the lattice structure and the number of neutrons is measured at various points throughout the lattice. These numbers are then compared with the corresponding numbers determined when no uranium is present in the graphite mass. Evidently the absorption of neutrons by U-238 to produce U-239 tends to reduce the number of neutrons, while the fissions tend to increase the number. The question is: Which predominates or, more precisely, Does the fission production of neutrons predominate over all neutron-removal processes other than escape? Interpretation of the experimental data on this crucial question involves many corrections, calculations, and approximations, but all reduce in the end to a single number, the multiplication factor k .

The Multiplication Factor k

4.15. The whole success or failure of the uranium project depended on the multiplication factor k , sometimes called the reproduction factor. If k could be made greater than one in a practical system, the project would succeed; if not, the chain reaction

† The term "resonance absorption" is used to describe the very strong absorption of neutrons by U-238 when the neutron energies are in certain definite portions of the energy region from 0 to 1000 electron volts. Such resonance absorption demonstrates the existence of nuclear energy levels at corresponding energies. On some occasions the term resonance absorption is used to refer to the whole energy region in the neighborhood of such levels.

would never be more than a dream. This is clear from the following discussion, which applies to any system containing fissionable material. Suppose that there is a certain number of free neutrons present in the system at a given time. Some of these neutrons will themselves initiate fissions and will thus directly produce new neutrons. The multiplication factor k is the ratio of the number of these new neutrons to the number of free neutrons originally present. Thus, if in a given pile comprising uranium, carbon, impurities, containers, etc., 100 neutrons are produced by fission, some will escape, some will be absorbed in the uranium without causing fission, some will be absorbed in the carbon, in the containers or in impurities, and some will cause fission, thereby producing more neutrons. If the fissions are sufficiently numerous and sufficiently effective individually, more than 100 new neutrons will be produced and the system is chain reacting. If the number of new neutrons is 105, $k = 1.05$. But if the number of new neutrons per 100 initial ones is 99, $k = .99$ and no chain reaction can maintain itself.

4.16. Recognizing that the intermediates or "exponential" experiment described above was too small to be chain reacting, we see that it was a matter of great interest whether any larger pile of the same lattice structure would be chain reacting. This could be determined by calculating what the value of k would be for an infinitely large lattice of this same type. In other words, the problem was to calculate what the value of k would be if no neutrons leaked away through the sides of the pile. Actually it is found that, once a chain-reacting system is well above the critical size—say two or three times as great—and is surrounded by what is called a reflector, the effective value of k differs very little from that for infinite size provided that k is near 1.00. Consequently, it has become customary to characterize the chain-reaction potentialities of different mixtures of metal and moderator by the value of k_{∞} , the multiplication constant obtained by assuming infinite size of pile.

4.17. The value of k_{∞} as reported by Fermi to the Uranium Section in the fall of 1941 was about 0.87. This was based on results from the second Columbia intermediate experiment. All agreed that the multiplication factor could be increased by greater purity of materials, different lattice arrangements, etc. None could say with certainty that it could be made greater than one.

Experiments on Beryllium

4.18. At about the same time that the work on resonance absorption was started at Princeton, S. K. Allison, at the suggestion of A. H. Compton, began work at Chicago under a contract running from 1 January, 1941, to 1 August, 1941. The stated objectives of the work were to investigate (a) the increase in neutron production when the pile is enclosed in a beryllium envelope or "reflector," and (b) the cross sections of beryllium. A new contract was authorized on 18 July, 1941, to run to 30 June, 1942. This stated the somewhat broader objective of investigating uranium-beryllium-carbon systems generally. The appropriations involved were modest: \$9,500 for the first contract, and \$30,000 for the second contract.

4.19. As has already been pointed out in Chapter II, beryllium has desirable qualities as a moderator because of its low atomic weight and low neutron-absorption cross section; there was also the possibility that a contribution to the number neutrons would be realized from the $(n, 2n)$ reaction in beryllium. The value of the cross section was not precisely known; furthermore it was far from certain that any large amount of pure beryllium could be obtained. Allison's problem was essentially similar to the Columbia problem, except for the use of beryllium in place of graphite. Because of the scarcity of beryllium it was suggested that it might be used in conjunction with graphite or some other moderator, possibly as a reflector.

4.20. In the Chicago experiments, neutrons produced with the aid of a cyclotron were caused to enter a pile of graphite and beryllium. Allison made a number of measurements on the slowing down and absorption by graphite which were valuable checks on similar experiments at Columbia. He finally was able to obtain enough beryllium to make significant measurements which showed that beryllium was a possible moderator comparable to graphite. However, beryllium was not in fact used at all extensively in view of the great difficulty of producing it in quantity in the required structural form.

4.21. This Chicago project as described above became part of the Metallurgical Laboratory project established at the University of Chicago early in 1942.

Theoretical Work

4.22. Both the intermediate experiments at Columbia and the continued resonance-absorption work at Princeton required skilful theoretical interpretation. Fermi worked out the theory of the "exponential" pile and Wigner the theory of resonance absorption; both these men were constantly conferring and contributing to many problems. Wheeler of Princeton, Breit of Wisconsin, and Eckart of Chicago—to mention only a few—also made contributions to general pile theory and related topics. Altogether one can say that by the end of 1941 the general theory of the

chain reaction for slow neutrons was almost completely understood. It was the numerical constants and technological possibilities that were still uncertain.

4.23. On the theory of a fast neutron reaction in U-235 a good deal of progress had also been made. In particular, new estimates of the critical size were made, and it was predicted that possibly 10 per cent of the total energy might be released explosively. On this basis one kilogram of U-235 would be equivalent to 2000 tons of TNT. The conclusions are reviewed below in connection with the National Academy Report. It is to be remembered that there are two factors involved: (1) how large a fraction of the available fission energy will be released before the reaction stops; (2) how destructive such a highly concentrated explosion will be.

Work on Plutonium

4.24. In Chapter I mention is made of the suggestion that the element 94, later christened plutonium, would be formed by beta-ray disintegrations of U-239 resulting from neutron absorption by U-238 and that plutonium would probably be an alpha-particle emitter of long half-life and would undergo fission when bombarded by neutrons. In the summer of 1940 the nuclear physics group at the University of California in Berkeley was urged to use neutrons from its powerful cyclotron for the production of plutonium, and to separate it from uranium and investigate its fission properties. Various pertinent experiments were performed by E. Segré, G. T. Seaborg, J. W. Kennedy, and M. H. Wahl at Berkeley prior to 1941 and were reported by E. O. Lawrence to the National Academy Committee (see below) in May 1941 and also in a memorandum that was incorporated in the Committee's second report dated 11 July, 1941. It will be seen that this memorandum includes one important idea not specifically emphasized by others (paragraph 1.58), namely, the production of large quantities of plutonium for use in a bomb.

4.25. We quote from Lawrence's memorandum as follows:

Since the first report of the National Academy of Sciences Committee on Atomic Fission, an extremely important new possibility has been opened for the exploitation of the chain reaction with unseparated isotopes of uranium. Experiments in the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California have indicated (a) that element 94 is formed as a result of capture of a neutron by uranium 238 followed by two successive beta-transformations, and furthermore (b) that this transuranic element undergoes slow neutron fission and therefore presumably behaves like uranium 235.

It appears accordingly that, if a chain reaction with unseparated isotopes is achieved, it may be allowed to proceed violently for a period of time for the express purpose of manufacturing element 94 in substantial amounts. This material could be extracted by ordinary chemistry and would presumably be the equivalent of uranium 235 for chain reaction purposes.

If this is so, the following three outstanding important possibilities are opened:

1. Uranium 238 would be available for energy production, thus increasing about one hundred fold the total atomic energy obtainable from a given quantity of uranium.
2. Using element 94 one may envisage preparation of small chain reaction units for power purposes weighing perhaps a hundred pounds instead of a hundred tons as probably would be necessary for units using natural uranium.
3. If large amounts of element 94 were available it is likely that a chain reaction with fast neutrons could be produced. In such a reaction the energy would be released as an explosive rate which might be described as a "super bomb."

Radioactive Poisons

4.26. As previously stated, the fragments resulting from fission are in most cases unstable nuclei, that is, artificially radioactive materials. It is common knowledge that the radiations from radioactive materials have deadly effects akin to the effects of X-rays.

4.27. In a chain-reacting pile these radioactive fission products build up as the reaction proceeds. (They have, in practice, turned out to be the most troublesome feature of a reacting pile.) Since they differ chemically from the uranium, it should be possible to extract them and use them like a particularly vicious form of poison gas. This idea is mentioned in the National Academy report (see paragraph 4.48) and was developed in a report written 10 December, 1941, by E. Wigner and H. D. Smyth, who concluded that the fission products in one day's run of a 100,000 kw. chain-reacting pile might be sufficient to make a large area uninhabitable.

4.28. Wigner and Smyth did not recommend the use of radioactive poisons nor has such use been seriously proposed since by the responsible authorities, but serious consideration was given to the possibility that the Germans might make surprise use of radioactive poisons and defensive measures were planned.

Isotope Separation
Small-Scale Separation by the Mass Spectrograph

4.29. In Chapter I the attribution of the may-neutron fission of uranium to the U-235 isotope was mentioned as being experimental. (Please turn to Page 28)

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ADAMS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 21 Aug. 1945, to Col. and Mrs. Blackburn Adams, MD, a daughter.

ALFORD—Born at Doctors Hospital, New York, N. Y., 29 Aug. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Robertson F. Alford, USNR, a son.

ASHTON—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., 23 Aug. 1945, to Comdr. and Mrs. A. Harold Ashton, USNR, a son, their third child, Christopher Byers.

BAKER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 23 Aug. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Wentworth F. Baker, AAF, a son.

BROWN—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 13 Aug. 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Melville Marshall Brown, a son, James Earle Brown.

BROWN—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 7 Aug. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Berton Bernard Brown, a daughter, Carole Ann Brown. (Member of the Staff Brooke Convalescent Hospital.)

BURNS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 25 August 1945, to 1st Sgt. and Mrs. Herbert J. Burns, MP, a daughter.

CARPENTER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 23 Aug. 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. James S. Carpenter, AGD, a daughter.

COLEMAN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 21 Aug. 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Frank G. Coleman, USA, a son.

COWAN—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 7 Aug. 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. William Kenneth Cowan, a daughter, Alexis Cowan.

ENDEMANN—Born at Peck Memorial Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 27 Aug. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Carleton H. Endemann, USNR, a son, Carleton Hull Endemann, Jr.

FARNELL—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 13 Aug. 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Leland Borden Farnell, a daughter, Sharon Lee Farnell.

FASTEAU—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 28 Aug. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Herman Fasteau, QMC, a daughter.

FIRESTONE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 22 Aug. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Richard L. Firestone, JAGD, a son.

FLANNIGAN—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 10 Aug. 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Edmund George Steever Flannigan, Jr., a son, Edmund George Steever Flannigan, III.

FLETCHER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 27 August 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. John M. Fletcher, ORD, a son.

FORSAGE—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 9 Aug. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Felix Clebourne Forsage, Sr., a son, Felix Clebourne Forsage, Jr.

GIDEON—Born at Boca Raton Hospital, Army Air Base, Boca Raton, Fla., 27 Aug. 1945, to Col. and Mrs. Robert R. Gideon, Jr., USA, a daughter, Sarah Frances, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Gideon, of Jackson, Tenn., and of Col. and Mrs. A. W. Roffe, USA, of San Antonio, Texas.

GRABFELDER—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 12 Aug. 1945, to M. Sgt. and Mrs. Thomas Charles Grabfelder, a daughter, Virginia Rae Grabfelder.

GREENING—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 23 Aug. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Paul Greening, AGD, a daughter.

GROVE—Born at US Naval Operating Base Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 12 Aug. 1945, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Washington Berry Grove, USNR, a son, John McIlhenny.

HANNA—Born at DePaul Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 15 Aug. 1945, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. James Hanna, USNR, a daughter, Joanna Lynn.

HART—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 22 Aug. 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Arthur C. Hart, CE, a son.

HEARING—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 22 Aug. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Vincent J. Hearing, QMC, a son.

HODGES—Born at Lake Forest (Ill.) Hospital, 27 Aug. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. G. Winthrop Hodges, USNR, a daughter, their second child, Elizabeth Cornwall. Lt. Hodges is on duty at US Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

HURD—Born at Phillips House, Boston, Mass., 17 Aug. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. William B. Hurd, AUS, a son, who will be named for his father.

JACKSON—Born at DePaul Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 19 Aug. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Samuel Jackson, (MC) AUS, a son, David Ethan.

JENKINS—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 10 Aug. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Oliver Lee Jenkins, a son, Gerald Lee Jenkins.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service announcements. Please notify promptly.)

JENSON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 26 August 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Wayne I. Jensen, CWS, a son.

JESSUP—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., 28 Aug. 1945, to Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Jessup, a son, Phillip S. Jessup, 2nd, grandson of Brig. Gen. H. J. Price, USA-Ret., of Richmond, Va.

JOHNSON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 28 Aug. 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Allan C. Johnson, CE, a daughter.

KANS—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 10 Aug. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Wayne Thomas Kans, a son, Randall Thomas Kans.

KARCHER—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 15 Aug. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Albert Henry Karcher, a daughter, Barbara Kay Karcher.

KARP—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 26 August 1945, to M. Sgt. and Mrs. William J. Karp, DEML, a daughter.

KAUPERT—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 8 Aug. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. William Henry Kaupert, Sr., a son, William Henry Kaupert, Jr.

LEVY—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 14 Aug. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Ronald Brain Levy, a son, James Minnie Levy.

MACMURRAY—Born at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., 18 Aug. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Frank Goodnow MacMurray, MC, AUS, a daughter, Adelaide.

MAGEE—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 12 Aug. 1945, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. Jewell LaVerne Magee, a daughter, Barbara Janell Magee.

MAITLAND—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 13 Aug. 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Sheridan Tracy Maitland, a daughter, Patricia Diana Maitland.

MCINTIRE—Born at US Naval Hospital Long Beach, Calif., 23 Aug. 1945, to Comdr. and Mrs. H. P. McIntire, USN, their second daughter, Cheryl Lynn. Comdr. McIntire is on duty in the Pacific.

MENULTY—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 9 Aug. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. John David McNulty, a son, Michael David McNulty.

MEVICKARS—Born at Memorial Hospital, Wilmington, Del. 14 Aug. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Grenville Kane Mevickars, USA, twin daughters, Ellen Ludlow and Janet Lansing. Lt. Mevickars is serving with the Air Transport Command at Newcastle (Del.) Air Base.

METTERS—Born at Woman's Hospital, New York, N. Y., 16 Aug. 1945, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert G. Metters, (ChC.), USN, a son.

MOFFITT—Born at New Haven (Conn.) Hospital, 14 Aug. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. John Adams Moffitt, Jr., USNR, a daughter, Anne Elizabeth Moffitt.

MOXHAM—Born at New York Hospital, 19 Aug. 1945, to WO and Mrs. Arthur James Moxham, AAF, their second daughter, Deborah Morgan Moxham.

MURPHY—Born at Mountsides Hospital, Montclair, N. J., 21 Aug. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. A. Gordon Murphy, MC, a daughter.

MYERS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 25 August 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Robert J. Myers, MAC, a son.

NACCARATO—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 11 Aug. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Patricia Ann Naccarato, a daughter, Patricia Ann Naccarato.

NEEL—Born at Georgetown Hospital, Washington, D. C., 21 Aug. 1945, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Neel, USNR, a daughter, Amy Bowen.

OHORA—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 24 Aug. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Bernard F. Ohora, AGD, a daughter.

PARKER—Born at Mercy Hospital, Dubuque, Iowa, recently, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. E. A. Parker, USNR, a son Roderick Alphonso.

PARKER—Born at St. Mary's Hospital, West Palm Beach, Fla., 24 July 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Frederic T. Parker, CE, their second son, James Robert Parker.

PARR—Born at AAF Regional Hospital, Robins Field, Ga., 24 Aug. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. George T. Parr, SC, a son, George John.

PLUNKETT—Born at Indianapolis, Ind., 17 Aug. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Paul Plunkett, AAF, a son.

POWNER—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 11 Aug. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Benjamin Powner, a son, Richard James Powner.

SEARCY—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 11 Aug. 1945, to Comdr. and Mrs. Seth Shepard Searcy, Jr., USN, a daughter, Sarah Frances Searcy.

SHIELDS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 25 Aug. 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. John R. Shields, Inf., a daughter.

SHRIVER—Born at the Hospital for the Women of Maryland, Baltimore, Md., 21 Aug. 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. J. Nicholas Shriver, AUS, a daughter.

SINCLAIR—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 24 Aug. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Arthur W. Sinclair, JAGD, a daughter.

STEINBERG—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 13 Aug. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Frederick William Steinberg, a daughter, Jo Anne Steinberg. (Member of the Staff Brooke Convalescent Hospital.)

SWAN—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 9 Aug. 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Ernest Francis Swan, a son, Ernest Michael Swan.

TETU—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 23 Aug. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Robert Tetu, Ord., a son.

THOMPSON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 23 Aug. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Walter F. Thompson, AAF, a son.

VERDAGLIO—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 25 August 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Dominis Verdaglio, AGD, a son.

VOELL—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 28 Aug. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Leo J. Voell, AAF, a daughter.

WALKER—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 8 Aug. 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Ab Dalton Walker, a son, Robert Ab Walker.

WEBSTER—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 13 Aug. 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. John Andrew Webster, a daughter, Micaela Ann Webster.

WELCH—Born at Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York City, 18 Aug. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Walter P. Welch, Jr., AUS, twin sons, Craig Kenny and David Perkins.

WINTON—Born at St. Luke's Hospital, New Bern, N. C., 21 Aug. 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. George P. Winton, Jr., USA, a son, George Beverly. Major Winton is now serving with the 88th Division in Italy.

WURZBURG—Born at Mercy General Hospital, Tupper Lake, N. Y., 18 Aug. 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Francis L. Wurzburg, of Bronxville, N. Y., a son Francis L. Wurzburg, 3rd.

Married

ATKINSON-WEBB—Married in the chapel of Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, North Plainfield, N. J., 26 August 1945, Miss Marjorie Sturtevant Webb to Lt. Samuel Clark Atkinson, Jr., (MC), USNR.

BAKER-PANTING—Married in London, England, 26 June 1945, Mrs. Margaret Jones Panting, widow of F. Lt. Denis B. Panting, RAF, to Lt. Douglas H. Baker, AUS, of Summit, N. J.

BARRY-LEEDS—Married in Calvary Episcopal Church, New York, N. Y., 25 August 1945, Lt. Jane Elizabeth Leeds, USNR, to Mr. Charles Humphreys Barry.

BOUTON-BURNETT—Married at St. John's Episcopal (Wilmet) Church, New Rochelle, N. Y., 22 Aug. 1945, Miss Marcia Clarke Burnett to Lt. William DeGraw Bouton, USNR, on leave from duty in the Pacific.

BRADY-ANTHONY—Married in the rectory of the Catholic Cathedral, Baltimore, Md., 18 August 1945, Miss Jean Anthony to Lt. (jg) John R. Brady, Jr., USNR.

BROWN-LOCKER—Married in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Richmond, Va., 25 August 1945, Miss Em Bowles Locker to Maj. Clifton Stevenson Brown, Jr., AUS, son of Mrs. George C. Marshall, wife of General of the Army Marshall.

BROWNE-PATRICK—Married in Baltimore, Md., 25 August 1945, Miss Shirley Patrick to Lt. Walter C. Browne, Jr., AUS.

BROWN-STRAW—Married in the Church of the Holy Spirit, Lake Forest, Ill., 23 August 1945, Miss Barbara Straw, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. H. Foster Straw, to Lt. Willard Wilkins Brown, USNR.

CHAMIER-WILLIAMS—Married at the post chapel, Camp Patrick Henry, Newport, News, Va., 26 Aug. 1945, Maj. Elizabeth R. Williams, WAC, to Lt. Col. Richard J. Chamier, AUS.

COULTER-PRAZMOWSKA—Married, 16 August 1945, Countess Irene Prazmowska, of East Orange, N. J., formerly of Warsaw, Poland, to Lt. Kirkley Schley Coulter, AAF, of Washington, D. C.

DANAHER-SALKELD—Married in St. Thomas Church, Washington, D. C., 28 Aug. 1945, Miss Margaret Ann Salkeld to Ens. Robert C. Danaher, USNR son of the former Senator from Connecticut and Mrs. John A. Danaher, of Washington.

DAVIS-DOTTERY—Married in the chapel of the First Methodist Church, Evanston, Ill., 7 August 1945, Miss Olive Dottery to Maj. John Fuller Davis, Jr., USA, (USMA, '42), son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Davis, USA.

DINES-KAY—Married in the home of the bride's parents at Chester, N. J., 25 August 1945, Miss Audrey Kay to Lt. George Allen Dines, USNR.

ELDRIDGE-GREGORY—Married in the Naval Hospital, U. S. Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., 22 August 1945, Mrs. Alma Stanley Gregory to Lt. Roy E. Eldridge, USNR, of Chicago, Ill.

EVANS-GORHAM—Married in the chapel at Walter Reed Hospital, 28 Aug. 1945, Miss Ida Anderson Gorham, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Anton B. Anderson, to Lt. John Marshall Evans, AUS, son of Col. and Mrs. George R. Evans, AUS, of Kensington, Md.

FLINTOM-WATTS—Married in Tampa, Fla., 18 August 1945, Miss Ruth Fontaine Watts to Lt. Lathrop Bullene Flintom, Jr., AC, AUS, son of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Flintom, AUS.

FOLSOM-WALES—Married in Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, N. J., 24 August 1945, Miss Elizabeth Wales to Lt. (jg) Kenneth E. Folsom, USNR.

FROST-CATLIN—Married at Bethany Presbyterian Church, Seattle, Wash., 12 July 1945, Ens. Caroline Catlin, USNR, to Lt. John Elliott Frost, AAF.

GERSON-ORR—Married in the post chapel, Fort Bliss, Texas, 17 August 1945, Miss Katherine Orr to Capt. Gordon M. Gerson, AUS, recently returned from duty in the South Pacific area.

GILLIOTTE-WATERS—Married at First Baptist Church, Midland, Texas, 16 May 1945, Miss Rebecca Bowman Waters to 1st Lt. Ben W. Gilliotte, Air Corp Reserve, on duty at Midland Army Air Field.

GRANT-BANKHEAD—Married in the Methodist Church, Jasper, Ala., 27 August 1945, Miss Marion Louise Bankhead, granddaughter of U. S. Senator and Mrs. John H. Bankhead, 2nd, of Washington, D. C., to Lt. (jg) William Alexander Grant, Jr., USNR, of Richmond, Va.

HAMMOND-AMOS—Married at Fort Sill, Okla., 14 July 1945, Lt. Virginia Amos, ANC, to Lt. Bradley B. Hammond, Jr., MAC, AUS.

HANDFORD-SHORTALL—Married in the Bruton Parish Episcopal Church, Williamsburg, Va., 20 August 1945, Miss Elizabeth Gordon Shortall of New York City, to Lt. S. Wing Handford, USNR, of Batesville, Ark.

HERBENAR-PAXTON—Married in the post chapel, Ft. Bliss, Texas, 22 August 1945, Miss Mavis Lorayne Paxton to Lt. Frank J. Herbenar, AUS.

HILL-PORTER—Married at the home of the bride in Fargo, N. Dak., recently, Miss Margaret Lee Porter to Capt. David Park Hill, Jr., AUS.

HOLCOMBE-SMITH—Married at the home of the bride's parents in Port Chester, N. Y., 24 August 1945, Lt. (jg) Catherine Capel Smith, USNR, to Capt. Shepherd Monson Holcombe, AAF.

HUGHES-KIRBY—Married in the Church of the Advent, Boston, Mass., 26 Aug. 1945, Phyllis Gilbert Kirby, daughter of Mrs. Edward John Wolfberg, to Lt. (jg) Stuart Murdoch Hughes, USNR.

KELLY-JONES—Married in the Ranch House Chapel, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Oceanside, Calif., 4 August 1945, Miss Jean Ward Jones, to Lt. Harry J. Kelly, Jr., USMCR.

KEYES-CURLEY—Married 24 Aug. 1945, Lt. Alice Claire Curley, USNR, sister of Comdr. and Mrs. Harry P. Curley, USN, to Lt. John Parkinson Keyes, USNR, son of Mrs. Frances Parkinson Keyes and the late US Senator Henry W. Keyes, of New Hampshire.

LOWE-BEALE—Married in St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., 25 August 1945, Miss Barbara Beale of Washington, to Lt. William Hyslop Lowe, Jr., USMC, of Montclair, N. J.

MACKEY-ROSS—Married in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, N. Y. City, 25 August 1945, Miss Dorothy Ross to Lt. Gordon MacKay, MAC.

McKELWAY-LOCKER—Married in St. Mary's Chapel of Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C., 29 Aug. 1945, Miss Elizabeth Paxton Locker of Glasgow, Va., to Lt. (jg) William Prentiss McKelway, USNR.

McQUARRY-OBORG—Married in Algonquin Park, Norfolk, Va., 22 August 1945, Miss Sarah Marie Oberg to Lt. John E. McQuarry, USNR.

(Please turn to Next Page)

Births, Marriages, Deaths (Continued from Preceding Page)

McROBERTS-KESSLER—Married in New York City, 25 August 1945, Miss Augusta Kessler of Rutland, England, to Maj. Neal Lane McRoberts, AUS, of New Orleans, La.

MELTZER-NELSON—Married in Jacksonville, Fla., 4 Aug. 1945, Miss Eva Nelson of Daytona Beach, Fla., to Capt. Lester Meltzer, AC (USMA '34).

MERRILL-WADE—Married in Sacramento, Calif., 10 August 1945, Miss Joan Burton Wade, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Howard Gardner Wade, Ord., of Hinsdale, Ill., to Lt. (jg) Charles Francis Merrill, Jr., USNR, of Hinsdale.

METCALF-BROCKENBROUGH—Married in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, 23 August 1945, Miss Lyda Sue Brockenbrough to Lt. Comdr. John Metcalf, USN, (USNA '34).

MILANS-JONES—Married at the post chapel, Berry Field, Nashville, Tenn., 21 July 1945, Lt. Rosalie Lou Jones, ANC, to Capt. Austin William Milans, AAF.

MILLER-FENDER—Married in St. James Episcopal Church, New York, N. Y., 23 August 1945, Miss Mary Sue Fender of Valdosta, Ga., to Capt. Nathan Stewart Miller, AAF.

MOORE-CUTTLE—Married in the Roman Catholic Church of the Good Shepherd, New York City, 29 Aug. 1945, Miss Mary Dolores Cuttle to Lt. John Joseph Moore, AAF.

NOBLE-KINDERLY—Married in the Episcopal Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Washington, D. C., 25 August 1945, Miss Mary Ann Lew Kimberley of New York, to Lt. John Ashley Noble, CE, USA, (USMA '45), son of Mrs. Charles P. Kinderberger of Coronado, Calif., wife of Rear Adm. Kinderberger (MC), USN-Ret., and of the late Dr. John Noble, USN.

ODENKIRCHEN-ROGERS—Married in Christ Church, Washington (Georgetown), D. C., 19 August 1945, Miss Carol Jeannette Rogers of Birmingham, Ala., to Lt. Edward Joseph Odenkirchen, Jr., USNR, of Norwich, N. Y.

PADGETT-WILLS—Married in the rectory of St. Ignatius Church, Baltimore, Md., 18 August 1945, Miss Ruth Henrietta Wills, USNR, to Sgt. Donald L. Padgett, U. S. Rangers, son of Col. and Mrs. B. Lewis Padgett, AUS, of Washington, D. C.

PARROTT-FRANZ—Married in the rectory of St. Thomas Church, Adams, Mass., 8 Aug. 1945, Miss Beatrice Marie Franz to Warren Ernest Parrott, USNR.

PEARSON-ROLLINS—Married in Briarcliff Manor (N. Y.) Congregational Church, 24 August 1945, Miss Jane Sprague Rollins to Lt. (jg) Robert Douglas Pearson, USNR, recently returned from duty in the Pacific.

REPP-BURKE—Married in the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, N. J., 25 August 1945, Miss Charlotte S. Burke to Lt. Robert Neilson Repp, SC, AUS.

SERONDE-HERTER—Married at the country home of her parents, 26 Aug. 1945, Miss Adele Herter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christian A. Herter of Boston, Mass., and Washington, D. C., to Lt. Joseph Seronde, (MC) USNR, son of Prof. Joseph Seronde of Yale University and Mrs. Seronde.

SHAUGHNESSY-DRENNAN—Married in the rectory of St. Dominic's Church, Washington, D. C., 22 Aug. 1945, Lt. (jg) Frances

Drennan, USNR, daughter of the late Lt. Col. Claude L. Drennan, to Lt. M. Quinn Shaughnessy, USMCR.

SHRIVER-MCCULLOCH—Married at the Naval Receiving Station, Washington, D. C., 19 August 1945, Miss Margaret Annette McCulloch to Lt. (jg) William Brent Shriver, USNR.

SHUMAKER-MCKELVY—Married in Washington, D. C., 26 August 1945, Miss Martha M. McKelvy to Comdr. Cresswell S. Shumaker, USNR.

STARBUCK-HIMMELMAN—Married in the Ellinwood Malate Church, Manila, P. I., 14 July 1945, Miss Judith de Jarnette Himmelman of New York City, to Capt. William Hutton Starbuck, AUS.

STEVENSON-KEISER—Married in the chapel at Camp Stoneman, Calif., 11 August 1945, Dr. Jean Keiser, to Capt. Edward Vicars Stevenson, MC, AUS.

SYMINGTON-NORRIS—Married in Washington, D. C., 23 August 1945, Miss Mary Thea Norris of Washington, to Lt. James McKim Symington, AUS, of Short Hills, N. J.

TOPP-WRATHER—Married in the First Unitarian Church, Washington, D. C., 25 August 1945, Miss Jane Farwell Wrather to Lt. Chester W. Topp, USNR.

VASEL-GONICHON—Married in the Church of the Reformation, Washington, D. C., 25 August 1945, Miss Carol B. Gonichon to WO Ralph R. Vasel, USN.

WATSON-BUTT—Married in Nimmo Methodist Church, Princess Anne County, Va., 22 August 1945, Miss Ruth Butt to Capt. Leslie Ray Watson, AAF.

WHITE-GRAY—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., 25 August 1945, Mrs. Sara Stubbs Gray of Norfolk, Va., to Capt. Ralph Wallace White, of Scranton, Pa.

WOOLEY-FORRESTER—Married in St. John's Episcopal Church, Larchmont, N. Y., 25 August 1945, Miss Dorothy Anne Forrester to Mr. Robert L. Wooley son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George F. Wooley, Jr., USA.

Died

ANDREWS—Killed in airplane crash near Hachita, New Mexico, 1 July 1945, Capt. George Lincoln Andrews, USA (USMA '41). Survived by his widow, the former Elizabeth Mason, of 7 Sims Ave., Vallejo, Calif., and a three year old daughter, Ann Meredith, by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Andrews of Vallejo, Calif., two sisters and a brother, Lt. John Andrews, USMC. Mrs. Andrews is a sister-in-law of Lt. Col. Melvin R. Russell, CAC, (USMA '38).

AVERY—Killed in action in Philippine Islands, 12 Aug. 1945, Lt. Samuel D. Avery, Jr., AUS, Co. F, 19th U. S. Infantry. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Roberta Kingston Avery of 513 Annslee Road, Baltimore, Md., his parents, Col. and Mrs. Samuel D. Avery, MC, USA, and a brother, Lt. Charles J. Avery, USA (USMA '45).

BARNES—Died in AAF Regional Hospital, Buckley Field, Denver, Colo., 31 July 1945, Capt. Harry B. Barnes. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Alice E. Barnes, 1145 Wabash, Denver, Colo., his son, Maj. Carl R. Barnes, missing in action, and his mother, Mrs. Minnie B. Barnes, of Los Gatos, Calif.

BRADY—Killed in action while being transported aboard a Japanese prison ship, 15 Dec. 1944, Lt. Col. Jasper E. Brady, Jr., Inf., USA. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Anne Parsons Brady of 3404 East Valley St., Seattle, Wash., and three children, Pfc. Jasper E. Brady, Elizabeth Ann Booth Brady and Hugh Parsons Brady.

CALHOUN—Died at his office in the Pentagon Bldg., Washington, D. C., 23 Aug. 1945, Maj. Stanton K. Calhoun, AAF. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Marguerite Calhoun and a son, Key aged 9, of 4790 21st Road N., Arlington, Va.

CHAFFEE—Died in Louisville, Ky., 23 Aug. 1945, Mrs. Ethel Huff Chaffee, widow of Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, USA, organizer and first commander of the Army's Armored

Forces, and son of Lt. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, USA, once Army Chief of Staff.

CORBUSER—Died suddenly on 23 Aug. 1945, while enroute by automobile from California to Texas, Col. Philip Worthington Corbuser, USA-Ret. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Ida E. Corbuser, a daughter, Mrs. Millard Pierson of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, a son, William H. Corbuser II of Bryan, Texas and four grandchildren. Also survived by three brothers.

DAVIS—Died suddenly 26 July 1945, Col. Charles F. Davis, MC, USA-Ret. Survived by his wife, a son, Dr. Ralph F. Davis, Md. interne at St. Mary's Hospital, Waterbury, Conn., and a daughter, a second year medical student at College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

DIXON—Killed in action over the Palau, 28 Aug. 1944, Capt. William G. Dixon, AAF. Survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cheves H. Dixon of 1702 Corwin Drive, Silver Spring, Md., a brother, T.Sgt. Cheves Dixon, Jr., serving with the Army, and two sisters of Washington, D. C.

DOLAN—Died recently in China, Capt. Brooke Dolan, 2nd, AAF. Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Emilie Dolan, of Bryn Mawr, a daughter, Sarah 7, and his mother, Mrs. Thomas A. Dolan, of Villanova.

FERGUSON—Died at Camp Shanks, N. Y., 27 Aug. 1945, Maj. Donald Renwick Ferguson, MC, AUS, of Philadelphia, Pa. Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Amy Baker Ferguson and his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Ferguson.

GARCIA—Killed in airplane take off on Guam, recently, Lt. Col. James Garcia, AAF. Survived by his widow, the former Betty Millop, daughter of Mr. Thomas E. Millop of Wierton, W. Va.

GIBBONS—Died over Fecamp, France, 20 July 1944, 1st Lt. Leonard J. Gibbons, AAF. Surviving are his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Gibbons of 186 Shelly Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.

LEE—Died on a launch bearing him to his flagship, the USS Wyoming, in Casco Bay, off Portland, Me., 25 Aug. 1945, Vice Adm. Willis A. Lee, Jr., USN. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Maybelle Lee.

MAURY—Killed in action while being transported aboard a Japanese prison ship off Luzon, P. I., Maj. Thompson Brooke Maury, FA, USA (USMA '34). Survived by his widow, Mrs. Priscilla Bunker Maury, daughter of the late Col. Paul Bunker, CAC, and four children Richard, 10, Anne S, Bill 6, and the baby, Sally Gordon. Also survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Magruder Gordon Maury of 5031 V. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

MCCNEIL—Died in Boston, Mass., 25 Aug. 1945, Capt. Donald C. McNeil, USCG. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Alice E. McNeil, a son, Donald C. Jr., 14, and a daughter, Alice, 13.

MITCHELL—Died in Fitzsimons Hospital, Denver, Colo., 18 Aug. 1945, 2nd Lt. Pauline Mitchell, ANC-Ret., sister of Mrs. Ira Landis of 431 North Bluff St., Wichita, Kans. Buried in Arlington National Cemetery, 24 Aug.

PANTALEONI—Killed in action in Sicily, 8 Aug. 1943, Lt. Col. Guido Pantaleoni, Jr., AUS. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Helenka Adomaska Pantaleoni, of 535 East 72nd St., New York City, and five children.

PENN—Killed in action over Koko To Island, near Formosa, 4 April 1945, 2nd Lt. Carleton C. Penn, Jr., AAF. Survived by his widow, his father, Mr. Carleton C. Penn, a sister, Mrs. Thelma Zeigler of Mt. Rainier, Md., and a brother, Mr. Donald E. Penn of Panama City, Fla.

POPE—Died at his home at Ozone Park, Long Island, N. Y., 28 Aug. 1945, Mr. Asa Parmele Pope, who served in the last war as captain of Field Artillery and was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point in 1917. Survived by his aunt, Mrs. Mary L. Parmele.

PUTNAM—Died at Chadwick, N. J., 25 Aug. 1945, by drowning while attempting to rescue an eight year old boy, Lt. Col. Brock Putnam, USA-Ret. Survived by his widow, a daughter, Mrs. W. A. Downing, the wife of Col. Downing, USA, of the staff of the US Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., two sons, Mr. Peter Brock Putnam of Princeton, N. J., and Lt. Lothar Faber Putnam, and a sister, Miss Elizabeth Putnam.

TISDALE—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 10 Aug. 1945, John Walter Tisdale, infant son of Col. and Mrs. Walter M. Tisdale, USA, (USMA '32).

WALLACE—Died at her home in Soldiers Home, Washington, D. C., 27 Aug. 1945, Mrs. Alice R. Wallace, wife of Col. John Wallace, MC, USA, stationed at the Soldiers Home. Besides her husband she is survived by a brother, Mr. C. E. Bell of Norfolk, Va., and a sister, Mrs. A. L. Scrags of Winnsboro, S. C.

Obituaries

Col. Charles F. Davis, MC, USA-Ret., died of Coronary Thrombosis, 26 July.

He was born 20 May 1888, Arlington, Ore. He was graduated from Wyandotte High School, Kansas City, Kans., 1906. He graduated as an M.D. from the University of Oklahoma Medical School, in 1914. He served internships in the Postgraduate Hospital of Oklahoma City, 1914; Missouri State Sanitarium, 1915-1916; and General Hospital of Kansas City, Kansas, 1917.

He was commissioned a 1st Lt. M.C. in the Emergency Army, in December, 1917. He attended the Military Orthopedic Surgery School at Northwestern University, 1918. Then, he served overseas in the first World War, as an Orthopedic Surgeon. In 1932, he attended the advanced course of the Army Medical School, studying General Surgery, Orthopedics, and Roentgenology. He attained a degree of Master of Public Health at Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, in 1940.

In this war, Colonel Davis trained more than 20 general and other hospitals for overseas duty. He served overseas in North Africa as the Commanding Officer of the 21st General Hospital.

He retired on 1 Jan. 1945, after having served almost 25 years as an officer in the regular army. He was a member of the AMA, FACS, and FAPHA. On retirement, he assumed the post of Supt. of the Parsons State Hospital, Parsons, Kansas. He was a Rotarian and a member of the Parsons Chamber of Commerce.

Colonel Davis was a descendant of one of the longest professional family lines of doctors in the country.

His Great Grandfather was a doctor. His Grandfather, George Washington Davis, and Grandmother were doctors. His Father, Edward Gates Davis, and numerous Uncles and Cousins were doctors. In addition to all of his brothers, his son is a doctor, interning at St. Mary's Hospital, Waterbury, Conn., and his daughter is a second year medical student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, N. Y.

His father was an ordained member of the ministry with five children before he studied medicine. Colonel Davis leaves a wife and two children.

—o—

Lt. Col. Harry Franklin Sellers, USMA, 1935, was killed in action at Pozorrubio, Luzon, P. I., 19 Jan. 1945.

Colonel Sellers, the son of Harry Franklin and Edna Bowen Sellers, was born 26 Nov. 1910 at Indianapolis, Ind. He was appointed to West Point in 1931 and was graduated in 1935. He served two years with the 3rd Infantry at Fort Snelling, Minn.

In October 1937, he was married to Marie Anastasia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher P. McGrath of Minneapolis. His term of foreign service was with the 14th Infantry, Fort Davis, C. Z., after which he was assigned to the 29th Infantry and later to the 24th Infantry, both of Fort Benning, Ga. He attended Officers' Communication Course at Fort Benning.

Early in April 1942 the 24th Infantry left Fort Benning as part of a Task Force, one of the first to leave the United States for the South Pacific, and arrived at Efate, New Hebrides. Here Colonel Sellers, in command of a rifle company, was assigned to the defense of an important anchorage. His efforts in reconnaissance made him Regimental S3 and earned him the title "Hiking Harry."

When the New Hebrides Islands were out of danger, Colonel Sellers requested duty with a combat team and was assigned to the 43rd Division, then engaged in combat in the New Georgia Islands. As a major in command of the 2nd Battalion of the 169th Infantry he fought over most difficult terrain in the heat and stench of the jungle in the Battles of Baanga and North Arundle. Wounded on 20 Aug. 1943 during the Battle of Baanga, and for meritorious achievement and refusing evacuation, he was awarded the Purple Heart, Bronze Star, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In the following months he was engaged in active patrol duty in New Georgia and in training in New Zealand. His Battalion, in July and Aug. 1944, was involved in the fighting on the Drimuir River, Aitape, New Guinea. After a 30 day leave in June to visit his family, Colonel Sellers returned to New Guinea to assist in evacuating the wounded and dead through Jungle Swamps under most difficult conditions.

From the initial invasion of Luzon 9 Jan. 1945, Colonel Sellers and his Battalion were in constant contact with the enemy; then 18 Jan. they were ordered deep into enemy territory. The fighting in which Harry was killed 19 Jan. developed into one of the fiercest battles of Pacific Warfare. For extraordinary heroism and gallantry in this operation he was recommended posthumously for the Distinguished Service Cross. In the same action the 2nd Battalion, 169th Infantry, was recommended by the Division Commander for Presidential Citation.

Colonel Sellers is buried in the United States National Cemetery, Manila, Philippines. (Please turn to Next Page)

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States Cemetery near San Fabian, Luzon. He is survived by his wife Marie, his mother, and two children: John Marshall, 6, Johanna Marie, 4, all of Minneapolis.

The Adjutant General's Office of the War Department has recorded as "officially dead" 1st Lt. Philip S. Wood, Jr., AC, USA.

Lieutenant Wood was reported missing in action on the 17th of March 1944. The War Department had entertained the hope that he had survived and that information would be revealed dispelling the uncertainty surrounding his absence. No further information has been received.

Lieutenant Wood was born in Bar Harbor, Me., 28 July 1920. He was the son of Colonel and Mrs. Philip S. Wood; grandson of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Wood of Bar Harbor, Me., and Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. McEvoy, of Lowell, Mass., and brother of Miss Katherine Wood. Colonel Wood, father of Lieutenant Wood, has been overseas nearly three years and is now stationed in southern Germany.

Lieutenant Wood was a graduate of Western High School, Washington, D. C., Millard's West Point Preparatory school, and the United States Military Academy, class of 1942. He received his wings in November 1942, at Roswell, N. Mex.

Lieutenant Wood went overseas in January of 1944, and was stationed with the 15th Air Force in southern Italy. He was the pilot of a B-24 Liberator bomber which failed to return after a bombing mission over Vienna. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Col. Robert Bruce McBride, USA-Ret., died 21 Aug. 1945 at Letterman General Hospital with a heart ailment from which he has been suffering for several years. Funeral was held on 23 Aug. at the Presidio Chapel and he was buried in the National Cemetery, Presidio of San Francisco, California.

Colonel McBride was born in Georgia on 20 July 1867. He served as a first lieutenant and captain with the Third U. S. Infantry during the Spanish American War. He was commissioned as a first lieutenant, Artillery Corps, in the Regular Army in 1901 and served in the various grades to include the grade of Colonel. He was retired from active service on 31 July 1931. He served two details on the General Staff and a detail with the Quartermaster Corps. In World War I he reached the grade of Colonel, CAC, NA, which he held for two years. He was a graduate of the Artillery School in the Class of 1907.

He is survived by his widow, who resides at 2901 Pacific avenue, San Francisco, Calif.; a daughter, Mrs. Evans R. Crowell, wife of Brig. Gen. Evans R. Crowell, stationed at Fort MacArthur, Calif.; a son, Brig. Gen. Robert B. McBride, jr., USA, now overseas; a son, Mr. Andrew J. McBride, of Los Angeles, Calif.; a brother, Mr. Andrew J. McBride, of Atlanta, Ga., and nine grandchildren.

1st. Col. John P. Woodbridge, commander of a field artillery regiment when captured at the fall of Bataan and Corregidor, was killed in the sinking of the Jap transport 15 Dec. 1944, in Subic Bay, Philippine Islands, the War Department has advised his widow, Mrs. Marylee Matthews Woodbridge, 143 Cloverleaf Ave., San Antonio, Tex.

Formerly a prisoner at Camp No. 2 and Bilbilid, Col. Woodbridge was stationed at Fort Sam Houston from 1928 to 1931. From 1931 to 1934 he served at Fort Stotsenberg, P. I., and returned to the Philippines in 1941.

Col. Woodbridge was graduated from West Point in the class of 1926. In 1931 he was graduated from the field artillery officers' course at Fort Sill, Okla. In 1941 Woodbridge was graduated from the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. He was previously stationed at Fort Knox, Ky., and Fort Jackson, S. C.

In addition to his widow, the colonel is survived by two daughters, Jane Ann and Joyce, and one son, John, jr.

The late Vice Admiral Willis A. Lee, jr., N. S. Navy, was buried with full military honors in Arlington National Cemetery Tuesday, 28 Aug. 1945. Funeral services will be held in the Fort Myer Chapel, Fort Myer, Va., at 1:00 P. M.

Honorary pallbearers included Rear Admiral Alexander M. Charlton, USN; Rear Admiral Joseph J. Broshek, USN; Rear Admiral William R. Purnell, USN; Rear Admiral Paul H. Bastedo, USN-Ret.; Rear Admiral Albert M. Penn, USN; Rear Admiral Edward J. Foy, USN; Rear Admiral Frank J. Willie, USN, and Capt. H. Gordon Donald, USN.

The escort, under the command of Rear Adm. Oswald C. Colcough, USN, formed at the Fort Myer Gate at 12:45 P. M. and consisted of the Navy Band, two platoons of sailors, two platoons of Marines, and a Navy Color Guard.

The body bearers were eight sailors.

Commenting upon the death of Admiral Lee, Secretary of Navy Forrestal declared, "It is with profound regret that I was informed of the death of Vice Admiral Willis A. Lee, jr."

"In his death the Navy loses one of its most brilliant officers and fighting leaders. While Vice Admiral Lee seemed to be in the best of health when I saw him less than ten days ago, there is little question but that his long period of service at sea, particularly the tensions of the early part of the war in the South Pacific, contributed to his death."

"Vice Admiral Lee's name will be associated inextricably with one of the pivotal victories of the American Navy in the war against the Japanese. His arrival in the waters of Savo Strait during the night of 14-15 Nov. 1942, when a Japanese convoy carrying thousands of troops was coming down the Slot for an all-out and the Japanese believed the final assault on the embattled Marines of the First Division, undoubtedly saved that island for the American cause, as well as the lives of the Marines on it. The Marines under General Vandegrift's command had been fighting almost continuously, night and day, for three and a half months in jungle warfare of the most severe and bitter character. During the night prior to the engagement of 14-15 Nov., our troops had been subjected to severe bombardment from heavy Japanese surface vessels."

"Vice Admiral Lee's battleships, the Washington and the South Dakota with the support of four destroyers arrived in time to close with the advancing elements of the Japanese fleet. Opening fire at 19,000 yards, the battleships laid their first salvos on the enemy targets, and in the ensuing melee which extended over the next two and a half hours, Vice Admiral Lee's ships sank, battered and punished the Japanese so severely that their remaining transports fell easy prey to our pilots the following morning. The final phase of the battle saw the Washington, Vice Admiral Lee's flagship and the only vessel in the American Fleet left undamaged, holding command of the Guadalcanal waters while the Japs fled."

"Vice Admiral Lee's duty with the Third and Fifth Fleets continued for the next two and a half years. He rendered splendid service, but the outstanding feat of his career and one which should live in the memories of all Americans was the saving of Guadalcanal. In that battle his splendid seamanship, the good shooting of his ships, and his own qualities of personal leadership and tenacity produced one of the turning points of the Pacific war."

1st. Col. Jasper E. Brady, jr. was killed in action while being transported aboard a Japanese prison ship which was bombed, and which sank in Subic Bay, Philippine Islands 15 Dec. 1944.

Colonel Brady arrived in Manila on Thanksgiving Day, 1941 and was assigned to the 31st Infantry Regiment on 7 Dec. He was in command of the 3rd Battalion until 26 Jan. 1942 when he was made Regimental Executive Officer. While he commanded the 3rd Bn. he was awarded the Silver Star and was recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross. On 2 March 1942 he was made Regimental Commander and served in that capacity until the surrender on Bataan.

Following the surrender, Colonel Brady was at first in the hospital at O'Donnell and later was transferred to Camp No. 1, Cabanatuan, where he remained until October 1944 when he was taken to Bilbilid for embarkation for Japan.

While at Cabanatuan Colonel Brady worked continuously on the camp garden, as leader of a work detail forced to take part in the filming of a Japanese propaganda movie, and shortly afterward of a detail working on the reconstruction of an airfield near the Camp. On this detail, which lasted from 14 Feb. 1944 to 14 Aug. 1944, Capt. William E. W. Farrell, who had previously been S-2 on the Staff of the 31st, acted as his assistant. Through the diplomacy and courage of these two officers permission was obtained to build shelters from the sun for the men working and the Japanese agreed to allow all disciplinary measures to be handled by them instead of by the Jap guards, which saved the men many hardships.

Colonel Brady also worked a year and a half making as complete a roster as possible of the personnel of the 31st Infantry. He served on the Church Council of the Camp and was one of the instructors in a class on United States History.

Colonel Brady's incessant efforts to better the living conditions of the men under him, as well as his personal integrity and courage in the face of adversity won him the love and respect of those who served with him. He is survived by his wife, Anne Parsons Brady, and three children, Pfc. Jasper E. Brady, Elizabeth Ann Booth Brady, and Hugh Parsons Brady.

His many friends, both in and out of the service, will be distressed to hear of the sudden death of Col. Philip Worthington Corbuser, USA-Ret., who passed away 23 Aug. 1945 at Las Vegas, Nevada, while en route by automobile from California to Texas.

U. S. COAST GUARD

Lt. (jg) John D. Crimmings, U. S. Coast Guard Reserve, has been authorized a commendation ribbon by Admiral Jonas H. Ingram, U. S. Navy, Commander in Chief, U. S. Atlantic Fleet, "for outstanding performance of duty as Communications officer of the Greenland Patrol."

His accompanying citation reveals, in part: "Lt. (jg) Crimmings' ingenuity and intelligent planning materially contributed to the successful operation of the Greenland Patrol, and more recently improved the efficiency of the Joint Army and Navy Air Sea Rescue in the North Atlantic Area."

The Bronze Star Medal has been awarded to Commander Garland W. Collins, U. S. Coast Guard, of Seattle, Wash., "for distinguishing himself by meritorious conduct as Commanding Officer of a U. S. Naval vessel during operations against enemy-held islands in the Southwest Pacific Area."

His citation, signed by Vice Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, U. S. Navy, Commander Seventh Fleet, reveals that his conduct during enemy air attacks, and while in command of an escort for numerous convoys in the combat area, distinguished him among those performing duties of the same character. Commander Collins has spent sixteen years in the Coast Guard.

For distinguishing himself by excellent service as Commanding Officer of an attack cargo ship during the amphibious assault on Lingayen Gulf on 9 and 10 January, Captain Ira E. Eskridge, U. S. Coast Guard, has been authorized a commendation ribbon.

His citation was signed by Admiral T. C. Kinkaid, U. S. Navy, Commander Seventh Fleet.

The Navy and Marine Corps Medal has been awarded to Ensign James R. Dame, U. S. Coast Guard, by Admiral Harold R. Stark, U. S. Navy, Commander, U. S. Naval Forces in Europe, for heroism in effecting the rescue of personnel in the sinking of the troopship, HMS Leopoldville, on 24 Dec. 1944.

Lt. Comdr. William F. Cass, U. S. Coast

Guard, has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal by Vice Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, U. S. Navy, Commander Seventh Fleet.

During his thirteen years' Coast Guard service, Lt. Commander Cass has been assigned to various cutters and to instruction duties at the Coast Guard Academy, New London, Connecticut, where he conducted an antisubmarine training program. He is now executive officer of the Coast Guard cutter, Duane.

Promotions

The following named Coast Guard officers were promoted to Captain to rank as such from 1 June 1943:

Capt. Norman M. Nelson.

To rank as such from 20 March 1945:—
Harley E. Grogan
Carl H. Hilton
Paul W. Collins
Clarence C. Paden
Carl E. Guiness
Phillip E. Shaw
Henry T. Jewell
G. A. Littlefield
Frank E. Pollio
Henry J. Betzner
G. C. Whittlesy
Donald E. McKay
John L. Steinmetz
Stanley C. Linholm
Fred P. Vetterick
Carl Ganong
L. M. Harding
Morris G. Jory

To rank from 25 March 1945:—
Wilbur C. Hogan
Kenneth P. Maley
Samuel F. Gray
Earl K. Rhodes
Carl B. Olson
Leon H. Morine
Walter C. Capron

To rank from 15 March 1944:—

George I. Holt
R. R. Johnson
Joseph F. McCue
Guy L. Ottinger
Clifford S. Gerde
E. C. Thompson, jr.
James P. Stow, III
George R. Boyce, jr.
Gerald T. Applegate
George R. Reynolds

Services were conducted for the immediate family in Las Vegas, 25 Aug. 1945, by Chaplain Beadle, of the Las Vegas Army Air Base. The remains were cremated and interment will be in Arlington National Cemetery.

Military Personnel Procurement

Brig. Gen. Harold N. Gilbert, USA, has been appointed Director of the Army's new Military Personnel Procurement Service.

General Gilbert was formerly Director of the War Department Office of Dependency Benefits, Newark, N. J., which he organized and conducted throughout the war. Included in the new service under General Gilbert is the United States Army Recruiting Service which under recently approved plans of the War Department is being greatly expanded to conduct an extensive campaign for voluntary enlistments among United States citizens throughout the world under a new slogan exhorting young men to enlist as "Guardians of Victory."

General Gilbert lives in Washington at 4410 49th Street, N. W. His son, 1st Lt. H. N. Gilbert, jr., is in the Philippines with the 716th Tank Battalion. He has two daughters, Mary Ellen and Betty Louise, who live with General and Mrs. Gilbert and are both engaged in war work in Washington.

Gen. Jarman to U. S.

Army Hdqs., MidPac, Ft. Shafter, T. H.—Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, jr., commanding Army Forces, Middle Pacific, has announced the appointment of Maj. Gen. James E. Chaney, formerly in command on Iwo Jima, to succeed Maj. Gen. Sanderford Jarman as commanding general of the Western Pacific Base Command.

General Richardson said General Jarman has not been well and is returning to the continental United States for further hospitalization.

Brig. Gen. Ernest Moore at present is in command at Iwo Jima.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 23)

announce the marriage of their daughter, Carolyn, Ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserves, Women's Reserves, to Lt. John Elliott Frost, AAF, son of Mrs. H. Carley Frost of Redwood City, Cal.

They were married 12 July at the Bethany Presbyterian Church, in Seattle, Wash.

Lt. Frost recently returned from the Pacific and Ensign Frost has been stationed at Bainbridge Island.

Following a honeymoon at Lake Tahoe, Redwood City, and Omaha, Lt. Frost has reported to Santa Ana, Calif., and Ensign Frost has returned to her duties.

Ensign Frost is a sister of Maj. John Crocker Catlin, (USMA, '43) now on General Staff in Washington, D. C.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Selby Harney Frank have announced the engagement of Mrs. Frank's daughter, Jane Sedgwick Pratt, to 2nd Lt. Donald Volney Rattan, USA, son of Col. and Mrs. William Volney Rattan.

Miss Pratt is the daughter of Col. John Sedgwick Pratt, Retired, of San Francisco, Calif. She is the grand-daughter of the late General and Mrs. Sedgwick Pratt and a niece of Mrs. Coe, wife of Maj. Gen. Frank Winston Coe.

Miss Pratt attended schools in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant Rattan was graduated from Staunton Military School and is a member of the class of 1945, United States Military Academy.

Announcement has been made by Mr. and Mrs. F. Summers Price, Jr., of Forest Hills, Queens, New York, of the engagement of their daughter, Jeanne, to Lt. John L. Goff, Jr., USA, son of Colonel Goff, USA, and Mrs. Goff of Ocean City, N. J.

Miss Price is an alumna of Duke University, class of '44. Lieutenant Goff was graduated from the United States Military Academy this year and is stationed at Ft. Bliss, Tex. His father, who was graduated from West Point in 1920, is in the Philippines.

Harrison's Landing, the Lake Stemper (Fla.) home of Capt. John E. Harrison, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Harrison, was the scene of the marriage of their daughter, Marianna Harrison, Sp (T) 2/c, WAVES, to Lt. (jg) John William Colvin, 8 Aug.

Chaplain C. R. Watkins, USA-Ret., of Bradenton, Fla., performed the ceremony before an improvised altar of palms, fern and silver baskets of butterfly lilies, lighted by white tapers in cathedral candleabra.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, chose embroidered marquisette for her wedding gown, which was made with a fitted bodice, and a full skirt that extended in a sweeping train. Clusters of orange blossoms held her filmy illusion veil and she carried a colonial bouquet of white orchids and gardenias, showered with tuberoses.

Mrs. A. Norris Harrison was matron of honor, and Mrs. Preston Payne, of Saraland, Ala., sister of the bridegroom, and Mrs. H. Fred Horton were bridesmaids.

E. R. Colvin, of Akron, Ala., father of the bridegroom, was best man, and Dale E. Jackson and Zeno Vause, of St. Petersburg, were groomsmen.

Rainbow colors were reflected in the flowers that adorned the dining room and patio where refreshments were served during the reception. Assisting in the hospitalities were Mrs. E. R. Colvin, Mrs. Karl Eychaner, Mrs. Lance Delany, Mrs. A. L. Strickland, Mrs. Charles Harrison, of St. Petersburg, Mrs. Amos Norris, Mrs. Julian Lane, Mrs. Stephen Koran and Mrs. Roscoe Nettles.

Mrs. Colvin attended the University of Alabama, where she was a member of Black Friars Dramatic society and the women's rifle team, and was pledged to Alpha Chi Omega sorority. She later attended Florida State College for Women and was graduated with a B. S. degree in education from the University of Tampa. There she was a member of the 313 Masquers and Alpha Psi Omega national honorary dramatic fraternity. She enlisted in the WAVES in August, 1943,

immediately after her graduation, and was graduated from the Link School, Atlanta. She is now at the naval air station, Daytona Beach.

Lt. Colvin, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Colvin of Akron, Ala., was graduated from high school there and from Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, where he received a B. S. degree in education. He enlisted in the Navy V-12 program, received his wings and commission at Corpus Christi, Tex., in January, 1944.

Development of Atomic Bomb

(Continued from Page 24)

tally established. This was done by partly separating minute quantities of the uranium isotopes in A. O. Nier's mass spectrometer and then studying the nuclear properties of the samples. Additional small samples were furnished by Nier in the summer of 1941 and studied by N. P. Heydenburg and others at M. A. Tuve's laboratory at the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. But results of such experiments were still preliminary, and it was evident that further study of larger and more completely separated samples was desirable.

4.30. The need of larger samples of U-235 stimulated E. O. Lawrence at Berkeley to work on electromagnetic separation. He was remarkably successful and by 6 December, 1941, reported that he could deposit in one hour one microgram of U-235 from which a large proportion of the U-238 had been removed.

4.31. Previously, at a meeting of the Uranium Committee, Smyth of Princeton had raised the question of possible large-scale separation of isotopes by electromagnetic means but had been told that it had been investigated and was considered impossible. Nevertheless, Smyth and Lawrence at a chance meeting in October 1941 discussed the problem and agreed that it might yet be possible. Smyth again raised the question at a meeting of the Uranium Committee on 6 December and at the next meeting (18 December, 1941), there was a general discussion of large-scale electromagnetic methods in connection with Lawrence's report of his results already mentioned. The consequences of this discussion are reported in Chapter XI.

The Centrifuge and Gaseous Diffusion Methods

4.32. Though we have made it clear that the separation of U-235 from U-238 might be fundamental to the whole success of the project, little has been said about work in this field. Such work had been going on since the summer of 1940 under the general direction of H. C. Urey at Columbia. Since this part of the uranium work was not very much affected by the reorganization in December 1941, a detailed account of the work is reserved for Chapters IX and X. Only a summary is presented here.

4.33. After careful review and a considerable amount of experimenting on other methods, it had been concluded that the two most promising methods of separating large quantities of U-235 from U-238 were by the use of centrifuges and by the use of diffusion through porous barriers. In the centrifuge, the forces acting on the two isotopes are slightly different because of their differences in mass. In the diffusion through barriers, the rates of diffusion are slightly different for the two isotopes, again because of their differences in mass. Each method required the uranium to be in gaseous form, which was an immediate and serious limitation since the only suitable gaseous compound of uranium then known was uranium hexafluoride. In each method the amount of enrichment to be expected in a single production unit or "stage" was very small; this indicated that many successive stages would be necessary if a high degree of enrichment was to be attained.

4.34. By the end of 1941 each method had been experimentally demonstrated in principle; that is, single-stage separators had effected the enrichment of the U-235 on a laboratory scale to about the degree predicted theoretically. K. Cohen of Columbia and others had developed the theory for the single units and for the series or "cascade" of units that would be needed. Thus it was possible to estimate that about 5000 stages would be necessary for one type of diffusion system and that a total area of many acres of diffusion barrier would be required in a plant separating a kilogram of U-235 each day. Corresponding cost estimates were tens of millions of dollars. For the centrifuge the number of stages would be smaller, but it was predicted that a similar production by centrifuges would require 22,000 separately driven, extremely high-speed centrifuges, each three feet in length—at a comparable cost.

4.35. Of course, the cost estimates could not be made accurately since the technological problems were almost completely unsolved, but these estimates as to size and cost of plant did serve to emphasize the magnitude of the undertaking.

Thermal Diffusion in Liquids

4.36. In September 1940, P. H. Abelson submitted to Briggs a 17-page memorandum suggesting the possibility of separating the isotopes of uranium by thermal diffusion in

liquid uranium hexafluoride. R. Gunn of the Naval Research Laboratory was also much interested in the uranium problem and was appointed a member of the Uranium Committee when it was reorganized under the NDRC in the summer of 1940. As a result of Abelson's suggestion and Gunn's interest, work was started on thermal diffusion at the National Bureau of Standards. This work was financed by funds from the Navy Department and in 1940 was transferred to the Naval Research Laboratory, still under the direction of Abelson, where it has continued.

4.37. We shall discuss the thermal-diffusion work further in a later chapter, but we may mention here that significant results had already been obtained by the end of 1941 and that in January 1942, using a single separation column, a separation factor had been obtained which was comparable or superior to the one obtained up to that time in preliminary tests on the diffusion and centrifuge methods.

The Production of Heavy Water

4.38. It was pointed out in Chapter II that deuterium appeared very promising as a moderator because of its low absorption and good slowing-down property but unpromising because of its scarcity. Interest in a deuterium moderator was stimulated by experimental results obtained in Berkeley demonstrating that the deuterium absorption cross section for neutrons was, in fact, almost zero. Since oxygen has a very low absorption coefficient for neutrons, it was usually assumed that the deuterium would be used combined with oxygen, that is, in the very convenient material: heavy water. Work at Columbia on possible methods of large-scale concentration of heavy water was initiated in February 1941 under the direction of H. C. Urey (under an OSRD contract). Early in 1941, R. H. Fowler of England reported the interest of the British group in a moderator of deuterium in the form of heavy water and their conviction that a chain reaction would go in relatively small units of uranium and heavy water.

4.39. Urey and A. von Grosse had already been considering the concentration of heavy water by means of a catalytic exchange reaction between hydrogen gas and liquid water. This process depends on the fact that, when isotopic equilibrium is established between hydrogen gas and water, the water contains from three to four times as great a concentration of deuterium as does the hydrogen gas. During 1941, this exchange reaction between water and hydrogen was investigated and extensive work was done toward developing large-scale methods of producing materials suitable for catalyzing the reaction.

4.40. The further development of this work and of other methods of producing heavy water are discussed in Chapter IX. Like the other isotope-separation work at Columbia, this work was relatively unaffected by the reorganization in December 1941. It is mentioned in preliminary fashion here to indicate that all the principal lines of approach were under investigation in 1941.

Production and Analysis of Materials

4.41. By the end of 1941 not very much progress had been made in the production of materials for use in a chain reacting system. The National Bureau of Standards and the Columbia group were in contact with the Metal Hydrides Company of Beverly, Massachusetts. This company was producing some uranium in powdered form, but efforts to increase its production and to melt the powdered metal into solid ingots had not been very successful.

4.42. Similarly, no satisfactory arrangement had been made for obtaining large amounts of highly purified graphite. The graphite in use at Columbia had been obtained from the U. S. Graphite Company of Saginaw, Michigan. It was of high purity for a commercial product, but it did contain about one part in 500,000 of boron, which was undesirable.

4.43. Largely through the interest of Allison the possibility of increasing the production of beryllium had been investigated to the extent of ascertaining that it would be difficult and expensive, but probably possible.

4.44. Though little progress had been made on procurement, much progress had been made on analysis. The development of sufficiently accurate methods of chemical analysis of the materials used has been a problem of the first magnitude throughout the history of the project, although sometimes overshadowed by the more spectacular problems encountered. During this period C. J. Rodden and others at the National Bureau of Standards were principally responsible for analyses; H. T. Beane of Columbia also co-operated. By 1942 several other groups had started analytical sections which have been continuously active ever since.

4.45. To summarize, by the end of 1941 there was no evidence that procurement of materials in sufficient quantity and purity was impossible, but the problems were far from solved.

Exchange of Information with the British

4.46. Prior to the autumn of 1941 there had been some exchange of reports with the British and some discussion with British scientific representatives who were here on other business. In September 1941, it was decided that Pegram and Urey should get

first-hand information by a trip to England. They completed their trip in the first week of December 1941.

4.47. In general, work in England had been following much the same lines as in this country. As to the chain-reaction problem, their attention had focussed on heavy water as a moderator rather than graphite; as to isotope separation, they had done extensive work on the diffusion process including the general theory of cascades. Actually the principal importance of this visit and other interchanges during the summer of 1941 lay not in accurate scientific data but in the general scientific impressions. The British, particularly J. Chadwick, were convinced that a U-235 chain reaction could be achieved. They knew that several kilograms of heavy water a day were being produced in Norway, and that Germany had ordered considerable quantities of paraffin to be made using heavy hydrogen; it was difficult to imagine a use for these materials other than in work on the uranium problem. They feared that if the Germans got atomic bombs before the Allies did, the war might be over in a few weeks. The sense of urgency which Pegram and Urey brought back with them was of great importance.

(To Be Continued)

Pearl Harbor Report Released

(Continued from First Page)

man of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee indicated he was not satisfied with the reports, but said he was withholding comment until his committee has received complete files from the Navy Department which will permit detailed consideration of the entire matter.

Also on Capitol Hill the Pearl Harbor report touched off a new drive in Congress for merger of the armed forces. Supporters of the movement termed the report "convincing evidence" that a lack of co-ordination existed between Army and Navy when the Japanese attacked. They said the situation would not have existed had the Army and the Navy been working together under one head both in Hawaii and Washington.

Likewise, they added, a recurrence can be prevented only by creation of a national department of defense.

Most vigorous of all however was Representative Dewey Short, sponsor of the legislation which would institute formal Courts Martial. Representative Short expressed the opinion that the full searchlight has not yet been turned on to "ferret out the deep, dark mysteries and secrets of the Pearl Harbor Catastrophe."

Commissions in USMC

(Continued from First Page)

be no difficulty in meeting the Corps' needs.

Applicants for commissioned officer ranks must be able to give 25 years' commissioned service from 7 Sept. 1939, or from the date they were assigned to active duty if later, by the time they are 64 years of age.

Applicants must also be about the same age as the present regular officers of the same rank and position on the lineal list. Applicants for warrant rank must be able to give 30 years' service by the time they are 60, taking into account all service, past or future, which would count toward retirement.

Officers who do not have at least four successful semesters in a recognized college or university will be required to take an educational test. However, this requirement does not apply to those seeking transfer to warrant ranks.

Physical requirements are the same as at present.

General Underhill said the qualifications are based on the principle that the transferred officers must be able to compete on equal terms with officers now in regular service with whom they will be integrated.

The qualifications will prevent the possibility of discrimination in promotions or assignment to duty, the general said.

Formal applications for transfer have been invited, the general continued. Applicants will appear before interview boards throughout the Corps. These boards will submit ratings to the board headed by General Underhill, which will "screen off" ineligible. Final selections will be made by boards appointed by the Secretary of the Navy.

The first sizable sale of overseas surplus to a foreign government—steel plate and steel pipe to the Provisional Government of France—has been announced by Maj. Gen. Donald H. Connolly, Army-Navy Liquidation Deputy Commissioner. The sale price was \$23,162.60.

Discuss Army Expansion (Continued from First Page)

certainty that world conditions will require us during the transition period to settled peace to maintain a real measure of our military strength, I cannot so recommend.

Pacific Situation

"The situation in the Pacific continues to have many elements of danger, and war-torn and disorganized Europe is facing a difficult winter season with sacrifices of food, fuel and clothing. Our occupation forces in those areas must be held at safe levels, determined largely by General MacArthur and General Eisenhower, who are on the ground and familiar with the situation. We cannot stop the certain in-flow of replacements into the armed forces, without necessitating prolonged service of veteran soldiers.

"My great concern at the present moment is for those now in the armed forces whose war service has separated them from their homes and loved ones for extended periods. An unforgivable discrimination would result, if we should favor those who have had no military service by suspending their induction at the cost of requiring further sacrifice from those who have already done their part.

"Based on the present unsettled condition in Europe, the uncertainties of the Pacific, and recent consideration for all the men in the service who have borne the burden of the past years, I have approved continuation of inductions until such time as the Congress shall establish the broad national policies to govern full demobilization, occupation and world security.

"While the question of how to provide adequate military forces and at the same time to restore veterans to their homes is a matter for determination by the Congress, it appears clear to me that we dare not depend solely on volunteers. The continuation of inductions through selective service at a rate depending upon the rate of volunteering is the only safe and acceptable solution. However, it is my view that these inductions should be for a two-year period unless sooner discharged and should consist of men in the age group eighteen to twenty-five inclusive.

Early Discharges

It is my firm conviction, which I believe is shared by the majority in this country, that war veterans who do not volunteer to remain in the service should be discharged as soon as it is practicable to do so. This means that we must start at once to obtain personnel exclusive of these veterans to carry the burden of the occupational period. Volunteers should be procured in maximum numbers and the remainder of whatever strength is required obtained by post V-J Day inductions through selective service.

"The War Department is stressing the procurement of volunteers to the utmost. How many will be obtained is problematical, but from past experience and the most recent studies, 300,000 appears to be the maximum to be expected by July next. Inductions, if continued at the present reduced rate, for the same period would produce approximately 500,000 men. On this basis, there will be not more than 800,000 non-veterans and volunteers in the Army next July.

Size of Army

"It is certain that 800,000 men will be insufficient to meet overall requirements next July. General Eisenhower's and General MacArthur's estimates alone total 1,200,000, exclusive of the numbers required for supporting troops in the United States and other areas. The difference between the 800,000 non-veterans and volunteers and whatever total strength is required must be made up by holding additional numbers of veterans in the service. It is evident that any curtailment in the number of selective service replacements will only accentuate the number of veterans who must be retained in the service. While it will not be possible to discharge all of them even under the proposed system as soon as we would like, we will have the satisfaction of knowing that the program will give them the best opportunity we can provide for their early return to civil life.

"One other matter which deserves the immediate consideration of your committee is the question of when the 'emergency' or 'war' should be officially terminated. I must emphasize the danger that lies in a too early unqualified formal termination. Tragic conditions would result if we were to allow the period of military service to expire by operation of law while a substantial portion of our forces had not yet been returned from overseas. I am confident that the Congress will take no action which would place the armed forces in such a position."

Following are the salient portions of the statement by Generals Edwards and Henry:

Gen. Edwards Statement

"It is my purpose to present the War Department plans for the composition and size of the Army during the immediate period of occupation and demobilization. General Marshall has directed that the War Department's mission during this period following V-J Day is as follows:

"a. To demobilize the Army and eliminate and curtail the activities of the War Department to the maximum extent and with the greatest rapidity consistent with national commitments for occupational forces.

"b. To provide the occupational forces in conquered and liberated areas with sufficient trained personnel, supplies and equipment to assure the proper performance of their missions and to assure their maintenance at standards befitting American soldiers.

"In carrying out this mission, the following general principles will govern:

"a. Every expenditure which is not directly and vitally necessary to the performance of the Army's mission will be eliminated. The War Department recognizes its obligation to cut expenditures to the minimum. This will be done by meeting current requirements to the fullest possible extent with the means and facilities now available.

"b. Great emphasis is being placed upon the rapid discharge of military personnel. In effecting such discharges every member of the Army will be treated as an individual.

"The rate at which we can demobilize, of course, depends on the rate at which we can return men from overseas, effect the processes of separation in a fair and equitable manner, close up our vast military establishment in an orderly and economical manner, and provide General Eisenhower and General MacArthur with the means they need to complete the demobilization of Germany and Japan. According to the best estimates now available to us these considerations will permit the Army to accomplish an overall reduction from its present strength of 8,050,000 to a strength of about 2,500,000 by next 1 July. I do not mean to imply by this that next year the Army will level off at the latter figure. Quite the contrary. The Army will continue to reduce in strength after 1 July 1946, although probably not at the extremely high rate which will characterize separations prior to that time. We know, of course, that we will have certain occupational commitments to meet. We do not know how large those commitments will be now nor how long they must be maintained. These considerations will depend on the situation as it develops.

"The 2,500,000 men who will still be in the Army on 1 July 1946, will be distributed in the most practicable and effective manner to accomplish the tasks then remaining before us. This distribution is based on the following factors:

"a. Occupational requirements in Europe and Japan.

"b. Garrison of bases both in the Atlantic and Pacific whose occupation is advantageous to us.

"c. A strategic striking force.

"d. Operating personnel in the United States which must be maintained as long as we have personnel overseas.

"e. Personnel required in the United States to effect the discharge of other personnel as demobilization continues.

Allocation of Strength

"The following tabulation will give you a quick picture of the proposed area allocation of the Army strength as of next 30 June:

Europe	500,000
Pacific	900,000
Total overseas forces	1,400,000
Units in U. S. Reserve	200,000
Operating Personnel and School Troops in U. S.	485,000
Non-Operating Personnel (Pipelines)	415,000
Total	2,500,000

"A Strategic Striking Force of 200,000 has been provided. This is our only factor of safety and represents our sole means of reinforcing our occupational forces should things not go as well as we now hope. By retaining this small force for the time being we feel that we can, with reasonable safety, allow our overseas garrisons to drop to the figures I have given you.

Protect Installations

"A second requirement for men in the continental United States arises from the fact that we must close out in an orderly manner the vast machinery which has been built up here during the past five years. We cannot simply lock the door and go home. Our installations have cost billions of dollars and it is our obligation that they are closed out in such manner that the interests of the government and the people are protected.

"To supply our overseas forces, perform housekeeping duties for troops in this country, train our new volunteers, and handle all administrative affairs of the Army, including continuation of demobilization and cleaning up of supplies, we will retain in our overhead establishment in the United States 485,000 troops.

"The remainder of the Army personnel is categorized as pipeline or nonoperating personnel. These men do not have operating assignments but are in the processes of moving from or to theaters, in hospitals, in process of induction or separation, etcetera.

Gen. Henry's Statement

"I want to tell you now about our future plans for releasing enlisted men and women. Basically we are going to continue the point system as it is now working. The same factors: length of service, overseas service, combat service and parenthood, and the same weights will be continued. We believe the plan is the fairest we can devise and despite some criticisms which can be expected in any

plan, it seems evident that the public and the soldiers approve. A Gallup Poll on 23 June 1945, showed that 72% of the public thought the point system fair. Only 15% did not think so. Thirteen per cent had no opinion. A similar type of poll conducted by our Information and Education Division among a representative group of soldiers indicated that 70% of soldiers favored the plan, with 25% against and 5% undecided.

"Men with point scores of 85 or more are still being released as rapidly as we can get them to separation centers. However, the supply of these will run out in a very short time, certainly by November. Therefore we must drop the score shortly, but before we make more men eligible, we must be absolutely certain of our position in Japan. We must be sure that General MacArthur has all the men he needs to carry out his occupational responsibilities and to fully demilitarize the Japanese. As soon as we are certain of this situation and feel that there is no further danger to General MacArthur's forces, we will recompute the individual scores of every member of the Army, giving credit for service since the 12th of May 1945, up to V-J Day. We will then lower the critical score to increase the number of those eligible for release and we will continue to lower the score periodically in order to maintain a sufficient number of eligibles to keep our transportation facilities filled to capacity.

"No longer will men be held despite their scores due to military necessities. When a man's score makes him eligible for release he will be moved to the United States and to separation centers just as rapidly as transportation can be provided. The only exception to this principle is a few skills listed by the War Department as scarce categories. These skills are so important and so scarce that we will hold men who appear on this list. However, we will hold them only for a period of six months from the time they become eligible for release. At the moment only three skills are listed. They are:

Retain Special Skills

"Orthopedic mechanic: Makes various types of braces, supports, artificial limbs and other orthopedic appliances, according to specifications.

"Transmitter attendant, fixed station: Assists in the installation of and tunes and adjusts fixed radio station transmitter equipment such as antenna, transmitters and power units.

"Electroencephalographic specialist: Takes brain wave measurements in connection with neurologic and psychiatric examinations. Required to be thoroughly familiar with all parts of equipment in order to maintain it. Electrical engineering education necessary.

"We hope to be able to reduce this list even further. At the most about 500 individuals will be affected.

"In addition to releases under the point system the War Department will continue letting men go for age. We are presently releasing men and women who apply for such release after having reached their 38th birthday. As we continue to drop the critical score for release we plan to further decrease this age.

"The provisions whereby individuals may be released for hardship at home or serious personal problems will be continued in a liberalized manner.

"Throughout this period of reduction in strength of the Army we are still offering opportunities for men to volunteer for continued service in the AUS. Three types of volunteering are available. An individual may volunteer for continued unlimited service in the AUS for the duration plus six months, or an individual overseas may volunteer for occupational duty within that theater. He will be held until the need for his services no longer exists, at which time he will be again made eligible, and lastly, an individual who is in the United States or has been returned may volunteer in the AUS for service in this country, provided there is a requirement for his skill. He will be held as long as he is needed.

Enlistment in Regulars

"In addition to the opportunities for volunteering in the AUS for the duration plus six, we have started building a volunteer Regular Army. A short time ago the War Department announced that enlistments in the Regular Army for a period of three years would be accepted. Qualified individuals now in the Army who desire to enlist in the Regular Army will be discharged and so reenlisted. Furthermore, men who have been honorably discharged from the AUS if they apply within three months of the date of their discharge will upon reenlistment in the Regular Army be promoted to the grade held at the time they were discharged. Newcomers without prior service and those who have been out of the service for more than three months may enlist by volunteering for induction. Upon induction such individuals will be enlisted in the Regular Army. As an inducement, men now in the service who enlist will be granted furloughs up to 90 days depending upon their length of service. If overseas, such men will be returned to the United States to enable them to spend their furloughs at home. In addition, those now in the service who enlist in the Regular Army become eligible for a reenlistment bonus. The amount of this bonus depends upon the grade of the individual at the time of his discharge and upon his length

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of continuous service. The War Department is studying this provision with the Comptroller General to make certain that present legislation fully covers this situation.

Release of Officers

"I would now like to tell you how we plan to continue the reduction of the number of officers in the Army. There is a basic change in our plans to do this. Now that hostilities have ceased there no longer exists the necessity to review officers on an individual basis which their importance to the Army previously made necessary. From now on officers will be released on the basis of point score in a manner similar to enlisted personnel. There will be more than one score for the release of officers. Each of the major commands, Air, Ground and Service will operate under scores necessary to achieve a fair and orderly reduction of its officers down to its projected requirements. These scores, as in the case of the enlisted scores, will be under the supervision of the War Department.

"Throughout this period we plan to continue, as for enlisted personnel, releases where necessary on the basis of personal hardship or for the national health, safety and interest. In addition we are exploring the need for a provision whereby officers may be released who are clearly surplus to the requirements for their particular skill or specialty and whom it is wasteful to retain.

"The present critical score for the discharge of veterans is 85. We are in addition screening all units departing overseas so as to remove men with scores over 75 and will shortly remove all men with scores over 60. This screening score will be further reduced as we receive from General MacArthur his firm requirements. It is planned to recompute individual scores as of V-J Day, when General MacArthur is safely in Japan, thus giving credit to all veterans for service since May 12. At the same time a new critical score of 80 on the recomputed basis will be announced. This is the equivalent of giving at least nine points to each man serving in the U. S. and at least 13 points to each man serving overseas. Those serving in the U. S. will have accumulated a minimum of four months of service and therefore will have earned one point per month between 12 May and V-J Day. In addition to the drop in critical score of five points—from 85 to 80. Personnel overseas earn two points per month for service. This gives them a minimum increase of eight points for service alone, again in addition to the five point drop—85 to 80. Without including additional credits that may have been earned for combat, awards and parenthood, this insures overseas personnel a minimum increase of 13 points and personnel in the U. S. a minimum increase of nine points. No exact schedule of score reductions can be forecast because the score must vary with the rate at which the Transportation Corps returns men from overseas, and we must also make a drop each time of sufficient extent to insure that no men will be held in the Army who are not required.

Replace Veterans

"As great masses of men return from Europe some veterans with low scores will want to know why they cannot be discharged immediately. Our answer will be that they must take the place temporarily of a veteran in this country of a much higher score in order that he may be discharged with others of his same group.

"We estimate that there will be some 300,000 volunteers for the Regular Army by next June together with an additional 800,000 men inducted between August, 1944, and August, 1945, who will have had less than two years service. This then would give us an army of but 1,100,000, whereas our needs by next summer for Generals MacArthur and Eisenhower alone will exceed this. In all, our requirements are planned at 2,500,000.

"The program I have just outlined to you is based on our requirements as we estimate them at the moment. They are flexible, however, we hope to do an even better job in getting men out of the Army as speedily as possible and where the mission of the Army throughout this coming period will allow us, we will better the schedule which I have set forth."

Fleet Post Office

More than 1,500,000 pieces of first class mail and 3,500 space tons of parcel post are handled by the Navy Department's Fleet Post Office at Pearl Harbor, it was stated this week.

During an invasion, mail was sent by air as soon as an airfield was taken. At the Pearl Harbor station the combined monthly business on money orders and stamp sales reaches \$500,000 at the office windows.

To complete the job of routing mail, knowledge of the location of every man in the Pacific area is necessary. Postal officials keep close contact with the movement of all ships. Security is uppermost in the selection of men for postal work in the Navy.

Europe to Federal Court

The commanding officer of the 50,000-ton USS Europa, the former German SS Europa, and now a Navy transport, will shortly be the first in the United States Naval history to give up his ship to a Federal court.

Capt. B. F. Perry, USN, will surrender the Europa when she ties up at a New York pier early this month—to a Federal marshal of the District Court, Southern District of New York. This ceremony which will take only a few moments, will divest the ship from her previous owner, the North German Lloyd Line, and establish the Government's clear title to the war-prize seized at the Navy control area at Bremerhaven, Germany, last June. The marshal will then return the ship to Captain Perry.

Retired Officers' Association

The following retired officers joined the Retired Officers' Association during the month of July, 1944:

Comdr. W. M. Graesser, USN; Col. Joseph I. Greene, USA; Lt. Col. Dorris A. Hanes, USA; Lt. Warren L. Graeff, USN; Col. Donald C. Snyder, USA; Lt. Edward J. Sherry, USN; Lt. Col. Michael C. Grenata, USA; Col. John T. McKay, USA; Col. John P. Scott, USA; Col. W. C. Powers, USMC; Lt. Comdr. Francis X. Carmody, USN; Capt. Harold E. Cook, USN; Col. Wallace E. Hackett, USA; Col. John N. Douglas, USA; Comdr. A. G. Dibrell, USN; Lt. Col. Leonard S. Arnold, USA; Lt. Comdr. Samuel D. Moyer, USN; Comdr. Charles W. Wagner, USN; Lt. Col. Willis E. Mills, USA.

On USFET Staff

Col. Hayden N. Smith, formerly Chief of SHAEF G-5 Division's Legal Branch, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, USFET.

As such, Col. Smith will assist Brig. Gen. Clarence L. Adcock, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5 Division, USFET, in the administration of Military Government functions of the United States Zone, Germany.

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FINANCE



MERCHANT MARINE

Financial Digest

Despite the well made plans of the Government to dispose of war surpluses, indications in Washington would seem to point to problems which had not been worked out on the basis of an abrupt end of hostilities in the Pacific.

Some production cut-backs were made following V-E Day but military necessity would not permit enough to solve the over-all surplus problem which will grow greater as the reconversion period begins to set in.

There are many manufacturers, particularly in the chemical industries, whose products have been vastly developed as a result of intensive wartime experiment. They have the choice of buying up their own products before anyone else, or allowing the government to sell their inferior originals, in what with an improved product might be a lucrative foreign market.

Wartime development has most assuredly left farm machinery manufacturers with at least drawing board sketches of their post war product. Many in this category will be competing with government "sales talks" to farmers for the purchase of jeeps for light farm work. Few farm machinery manufacturers will admit that a jeep will perform in the furrow as well as a modern tractor built for that purpose.

The question therefore arises as to whether or not there will be a lively advertising war between some manufacturers and Government agencies trying to unload war surpluses.

Surplus property disposal poses a greater problem abroad than it does in the United States. Earlier in the war the Foreign Economic Administration stood ready to act as agent for the Army and Navy for the disposal of their surpluses. The plan was suggested because the Agency through its foreign offices was handling the mechanics of most of the Government to Government buying. The scheme never materialized.

But overloading of foreign markets with American war manufactured surpluses, would obviously stymie attempts of post war plans of American manufacturers to invade not only pre-war markets but new ones which it is hoped will be developed as a result of wartime changes in the economy of different nations.

For the most part the mechanics of who will sell what for who insofar as Government surpluses are concerned, have been pretty well ironed out. The problem of dumping has also been considered and various schemes have been suggested. Of these we will hear more later on. But for the time being, the Government might do well to reconsider the surplus disposal problem in the light of America's foreign trade plans, not during the transition period, but more definitely in the approaching "normal" period at which time it is the hope of many that our vast war-built merchant marine will come into the picture with a strong bid for foreign markets.

Without goods, or markets, a mighty fleet of merchant vessels can do little but lie at anchor as a reserve fleet, American investment in this phase of wartime production is also great.

The Signal Corps V-Mail Section in the United Kingdom handled a total of 517,000,000 pieces of V-Mail during the period June 1942, to August 1945.

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Merchant Marine

In preparation for the peacetime operation of the Nation's merchant fleet, the War Shipping Administration has eliminated restrictions placed on certification of entry ratings for the Merchant Marine by revoking its Directive No. 8, issued 24 Sept. 1943. The entry ratings include messmen, ordinary seamen and wipers.

The Directive was issued as a war measure to assure safe operation of the merchant fleet and the full employment of sea experienced and trained manpower resources and was in accord with rulings and instructions of the War Manpower Commission and Selective Service.

In taking the action, WSA points out that the job of the Merchant Marine is not completed. The huge task of bringing home our fighting men, the supplying of occupation troops, and the relief of liberated countries remains and requires the services of every available man with sea experience or training. The recruitment and training of seamen will continue as long as need exists, WSA states.

Merchant seamen in the post-war era have some assurance of better food aboard ships, and improved methods of cargo handling.

Under the stress of wartime operation and the stringent demand for cargo space new and more modern packaging methods have been devised, making stowage less difficult as well as handling problems.

At the same time during the war the War Shipping Administration's Food Division has improved menus and worked out several plans for ships meals all based upon proper nutritional value standards. These are made available to any steamship line who wishes to use them.

The War Shipping Administration has announced that because of the necessity of moving limited amounts of cargo, coastwise and intercoastal, it has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for temporary authority to engage in these services as a common carrier or contract carrier until 31 Dec. 1945.

The movement of coastwise and intercoastal shipping under the Transportation Act of 1940 was transferred from the Maritime Commission to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The WSA stated that its action was taken pending restoration of normal services in these trades by private operators whose ships are still on "war jobs."

The Glass Industry

(Continued from First Page)

ing industry and for transportation, such as laminated safety glass.

Container glass applies to all types of bottleware, of course, and to containers of a wide variety for packaging of foods and a myriad of items. This field alone for glass is vast today, and has new possibilities.

Glass in textile or filament form may well be divided into two general groups—for many types of insulation in short staple form and as thread for processing into use by the enormous field of textiles.

Specialty glass products cover a wide field difficult to classify in a brief manner. In a general sense, they include the long line of uses in a variety of professional fields from glass tubing and steel-like core springs to seemingly endless tools for the fields of science.

The glass industry in its different branches employs research technologists, engineers, accountants, mechanics, salesmen, advertising experts, inspectors, packers, glass makers and all the manifold activities which are common to manufacturing activities in general.

Step by step, through the early part of this century, machines were invented to blow, to draw, to cut and to grind and polish flat glass. The former primitive methods of handicraft were too expensive and too slow. Economically outmoded, they were superseded by modern processes. Now the flat glass industry demands large plants and heavy equipment. Its various specialized processes, each highly mechanized, permit the final product to be produced efficiently at a

price the consuming public can afford to pay. The glass container industry has gone through a similar mechanical revolution, while the comparatively new glass fiber industry has started out on a mechanical basis.

Mechanization, by placing efficient tools in the hands of workers, has also enabled the worker greatly to increase his output, and therefore his economic value.

Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1942 show that wages in the glass and glassware industries of 84.7 cents an hour compare favorably with other manufacturing industries. Thus glass contributes to America's high standard of living. In contrast, glass workers in Japan receive about 7 1/2 cents an hour, and in Belgium and Czechoslovakia, about 20 cents an hour. This is an enormous competitive differential.

As you know, the welfare of the glass industry is closely tied to that of the general economy. Particularly is it related to the welfare of the automobile and construction industries. But glass is not content to submit passively to forces beyond its control. Boldly its salesmen, engineers, designers and research men, its creative men of all types, are striking out into new fields.

Products are being developed which, in a sense, create their own markets. As an example, we have developed an insulating windowpane we call Thermopane, which protects against both heat and cold. It consists of two panes, or "lights," of glass sandwiching a dehydrated air space sealed in at the factory by a special metal-to-glass bond. It could well be a factor in creating postwar jobs because, to a certain degree, it does for glass in the construction field what safety glass did in the automotive field; it requires the use of two (or more) lights of glass for a window instead of one.

Competition in the postwar world will be the most intense in history. Our competitors are alert too. They too have improved their products. They too are trying to give better service at lower prices. For every single postwar use of a material, there will be many materials—some of them new—claiming superiority for that application. This means, therefore, once again the buyer will be king. Once again we will operate in a buyer's market. This is as it should be. But it means this great difference from the present day: the premium will be on the salesman and the engineer. If glass is to hold and increase its market, still better products, still better properties and qualities, still better manufacturing techniques, must be found. Even more uses for glass must be discovered.

The glass industry, of course, feels a primary obligation to its employees now in military service and it already has had the privilege of welcoming back into its ranks many former employees who left temporarily to answer their country's call to duty. While the growth of the industry is a steady, rather than a rapid one, we hope, through our own efforts and the accompanying efforts of all American industry, to offer opportunities to many more men of character and intelligence who desire to make a place for themselves.

Damage Repairs Halted

Battle damage repair work scheduled for 17 vessels at various naval and private shipyards has been ordered stopped by the Navy Department. Ultimate disposition of the ships has not as yet been determined.

The ships and yards are:

Boston Navy Yard—USS Forrest (DMS-24).
New York Navy Yard—USS Aaron Ward (DM-34).
Norfolk Navy Yard—USS Sangamon (CVE-26), USS Haggard (DD-555), USS Harding (DMS-28).
Mare Island (California) Navy Yard—USS Shaw (DD-373), USS Evans (DD-552).
Hunters Point (California) Naval Drydocks—USS Morris (DD-417), USS Leutze (DD-481), USS Newcomb (DD-586).
Puget Sound Navy Yard—USS Thatcher (DD-514), USS Shubrick (DD-639), USS Butler (DMS-29).
San Diego Naval Repair Base—USS Strickham (APD-6), USS Rathburne (APD-25), USS Roper (APD-20).
Kaiser Shipyard, Richmond, California—USS Carina (AK-74).

Awards and Decorations

Medal of Honor

*Sgt. Andrew Miller, Inf.; performed a series of heroic deeds from 16 to 29 Nov. 1944, during his company's drive from Wolpp, France, through Metz to Kerprich Hemmersdorf, Germany.

Distinguished Service Medal

Col. Frank McCarthy; service with U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff and U. S. and British Combined Chiefs of Staff.

Maj. Gen. Charles B. Stone, III; Chief of Staff with AAF in India-Burma Theater and later with Eastern Air Command, South East Asia.

Navy Cross

Capt. J. F. Bolger, USN, (GS): Com. Officer USS Intrepid.

Comdr. R. J. Hardy, USN: Com. Officer USS Halford during Battle of Surigao Strait.

Comdr. M. E. Garrison, USN: Submarine war.

Legion of Merit

Rear Adm. J. A. Furer, USN-Ret.: Coordinator of Research and Development.

Capt. J. F. Byrne, USN: Flag Secty. and later Ch. of Staff to Comdr. of Battleship Div.

Capt. A. F. Converse, USN: Services as Fleet Gunnery, War Plans and Training Officer on the Staff of the Comdr. S. Atlantic Force.

Silver Star

Capt. L. H. Frost, USN: As Com. Officer of USS Waller at Solomon Islands.

Capt. N. D. Brantly, USN: As Executive officer of USS Denver at Solomon Islands.

Comdr. W. H. Johnson, USN: Com. officer of USS David M. Taylor at Chichi Jima, Bonin Islands.

Lt. R. K. Mason, Jr., USN: Asst. Approach Officer of the USS Growler on her Tenth War Patrol.

Lt. (jg) W. D. Smith, USNR: Torpedo Data Computer Operator of USS Growler on her Tenth War Patrol.

Bronze Star

Lt. N. W. Naylor, USN: Lt. (jg) L. S. Johnson, USNR; CMM Edward Chapman, USN;

CTMM C. V. Kibbons, USN; CMM W. G. McCoy, USN; CEM Mason Poole, USN; Capt. J. K. Letellier, WAC; Capt. F. P. Kreuz,

(MC), USN; Comdr. R. H. Taylor, USN; Lt. (jg) W. B. Coleman, USNR; Comdr. M. A. Peterson, USN; Comdr. W. A. Walter, USN;

Lt. Comdr. Henry Loomis, USNR; Lt. W. C. Hall, USNR; Lt. (jg) W. H. McGowan, USCG;

Col. J. H. George, USA; Maj. R. T. Hazlett, Inf.; Capt. M. M. Musselman, MC; Capt. C. F. Lewis, MC; S.Sgt. Frederick Rabin, MD; Cpl. Benjamin Cabrelra, MD; Col. J. B. Byerly,

AC; Capt. H. D. Eldridge, Inf.; *Maj. L. C. Heidger, MC; T5 A. A. Gorecki, MD; S.Sgt. W. H. Lambert, MD; Cpl. Cleveland Henri-

quez, CAC; M.Sgt. E. R. Addington, MD; Maj. C. J. Katz, MC; Capt. Ruth Tubergen, ANC;

Cpl. C. C. Jensen, MD; Col. Edward Johnson, MD; Cpl. George McHale, MD; Capt. H. M. Brown, MC; Maj. R. E. Hibbs, MC; Capt. F. M. Burgess, MC; Capt. S. W. Kane, (ChC);

1st Sgt. B. L. Fleharty, Inf.; T. Sgt. M. J. Folsom, MD; T. Sgt. G. J. Gavin, MD; S.Sgt. H. M. Amos, MD; Cpl. E. H. Evers, MD; Pfc. J. A. Moore, MD; Capt. C. P. Daniel, DC;

Capt. M. A. Dempsey, Inf.; 1st Lt. J. L. Creech, Inf.; Pfc. J. B. C. Thibault, MD; Sgt. F. C. Potryaj, MD; S.Sgt. C. J. Brown, MD; Lt. Col. E. G. Hardaway, Inf.; Capt. T. B. Lumpkin, CAC; M.Sgt. S. F. Wallace, MD; T.Sgt. R. A. Gatewood, MD; Cpl. L. A. Jackson, MD;

Lt. Col. K. R. Hansen, Inf.; Cpl. E. C. Clark, MD; Cpl. P. M. Browning, MD; S.Sgt. R. D. Campbell, MD; Pfc. Ralph Rodriguez, MD;

Pvt. Espridion Archibeque, MD; Maj. W. P. Rhudy, MC; 2nd Lt. L. W. Otterbein, Jr., Inf.; CWO F. D. Fischer, USA; T.Sgt. H. J. Staples, MD; S.Sgt. G. N. Vroman, MD; Pvt. F. J. Sboril, Inf.; Maj. J. W. Dobson, Cav.;

Capt. Robert Blatherwick, MC; M.Sgt. A. J. Thomas, Inf.; Pfc. D. E. Robertson, MD; Maj. D. J. Rees, DC; Cpl. D. R. Porter, Ord.; R. Sgt. D. O. Patrick, MD; T.Sgt. F. S. Paulas;

Capt. C. J. Hawes, MC; S.Sgt. G. W. Wagner, MD; Capt. T. G. Morris, Jr., MC; Cpl. L. C. Hill, MD; Col. H. R. Spicer, AC; Lt. Col. A. P. Clark, Jr., AC; Lt. Col. D. R. Yardley, Inf.; S.Sgt. L. A. Gibbs, MD; S.Sgt. H. M. Short, MD; Pfc. J. M. Cook, MD; Pvt. J. A. McCarthy, MD; Pvt. J. D. Peak, MD; Col. A. D. MacLean, GSC; Lt. Col. R. S. Palmer,

CE; 1st Lt. J. P. Sutherland, MC; S.Sgt. E. J. Larson, QMC; Pfc. C. E. Phillips, SC; and Maj. Charles Leasum, MC.

Air Medal

Lt. Comdr. Donald Gay, Jr., USN: Submarine War.

CAP W. J. Bentrod, USN (GS): Submarine War.

AMMie J. E. Armstrong, Jr., USN: Submarine War.

ACMM R. W. Bass, USN: Submarine War.

ACRM W. L. Bourgeois, USN: Submarine War.

ACMM W. F. Bryant, USN: Submarine War.

ACRM W. J. Butterfield, USN: Submarine War.

ACOM M. C. Cox, USN: Submarine War.

AMMie A. Z. Clark, USNR: Submarine War.

ACMM J. F. Crimmins, USNR: Submarine War.

ACRM R. C. Eden, USN: Submarine War.

ACRM M. K. Elser, USN: Submarine War.

AMMie R. J. Cranna, USN: Submarine War.

AMMie L. P. Crigger, USN: Submarine War.

AMMie L. S. Ellison, USN: Submarine War.

AOMie G. B. Fotsch, USN: Submarine War.

AMM2c E. M. Francis, USN: Submarine War.

Letter of Commendation

Capt. W. R. Hollingsworth, USN: Comdr. of bombing squadron in attack at Wake Island.

Lt. Comdr. S. B. Bennett, (ChC), USN: Chaplain of fast cruiser in Western Pacific.

Foreign Decorations

United States Army officers on 19 July received the following French decorations in a Paris ceremony:

Croix de Guerre with Palm

Brig. Gen. Elliott C. Cutler, Office Chief Surgeon, USFET.

Brig. Gen. Clarence L. Burpee, Transportation Corps.

Brig. Gen. Joseph V. Dillon, Transportation Corps.

Brig. Gen. Carl H. Gray, Jr.

Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Holly, Assembly Area Command.

Col. Richard N. Atwell, Com Z.

Col. James D. Andrews, USFET.

Col. Henry C. Ahalt, Seine Section.

Col. Joseph Benoit, Jr., Com Z.

Col. Charles H. Beardsley, Jr., Com Z.

Col. Herbert T. Berwald, 217th Gen. Hosp.

Col. Eugene J. Biakely, Jr., Seine Section.

Col. Paul K. Brown, Seine Section.

Col. David C. Byrd, Seine Section.

Col. Charles S. Cobb, Jr., Com Z.

Col. Robert H. Clarkson, Port Commandant, Marseille.

Col. Lee D. Cady, 21st Gen. Hospital.

Col. Charles W. Cowles, Chanor Base.

Col. Raimon F. Conlisk, Chanor Base.

Col. Alton G. Davis, Com Z.

Col. William A. Dominick, USFET.

Col. Samuel A. Decker, Office, Ch. of Trans.

Col. Daniel S. Dexter, Com Z.

Col. Albert G. Duncan, Quartermaster Corps.

Col. Cornelius F. Enright, Com Z.

Col. Charles E. Earnshaw, Com Z.

Col. Herbert P. Evans, Trans. Corps.

Col. Harold M. Florsheim, Com Z.

Col. Edgar T. Fell, USFET.

Col. Royce P. Gerfen, Delta Base.

Col. Samuel Greason, Com Z.

Col. Charles A. Hoss, Office Ch. QM.

Col. John A. Hall, USFET.

Col. Floyd C. Harding, QMC.

Col. John C. P. Hanley, Trans. Corps.

Col. Silas B. Hays, Com Z.

Col. Paul G. Kendall, Chanor Base.

Col. Charles L. Lockett, Com Z.

Col. Donald W. McGowan, Chanor Base.

Col. Harrod G. Miller, USFET.

Col. Edwin J. Moody, Delta Base.

Col. William S. Middleton, Office Ch. Surg.

Col. N. F. McCurdy, USFET.

Col. John P. New, Delta Base.

Col. Joseph C. Odell, Com Z.

Col. Charles W. Powell, USFET.

Col. Carter Page, Com Z.

Col. Loren W. Potter, Seine Section.

Col. Joseph W. Palmer, Channel Base.

Col. Harry B. Parris, Com Z.

Col. Warren E. Pugh, Delta Base.

Col. Vernon W. Rice, Com Z.

Col. Hugh W. Riley, USFET.

Col. Thair C. Rich, Seine.

Col. William L. Spaulding, 36th Gen. Hosp.

Col. Max R. Traurig, Claims Office.

Col. David W. Traub, USFET.

Col. Ross B. Warren, OCO.

Col. George K. Withers, Com Z.

Capt. Bernard P. Harris, USFET.

Croix de Guerre with Gold Star

Col. William J. MacDonald, USFET.

Col. (Ch.) L. Curtis Tiernan, Com Z.

Lt. Col. James R. Arnold, USFET.

Lt. Col. Joe H. Burrus, Jr., Com Z.

Lt. Col. James E. Baker, USFET.

Lt. Col. Carl L. Cronkrite, Com Z.

Lt. Col. Harry B. Cuthbertson, Com Z.

Lt. Col. (Ch.) Edwin R. Carter, Jr., Com Z.

Lt. Col. Forrest W. Colie, Chanor Base.

Lt. Col. Hugh P. Daly, USFET.

Lt. Col. Erwin H. Ezzes, Com Z.

Lt. Col. Merton H. Farnsworth, Com Z.

Lt. Col. John S. Hayes, American Forces.

Lt. Col. Fred S. Hanna, Seine Section.

Lt. Col. John D. Holm, USFET.

Lt. Col. Ralph H. Hower, USFET.

Lt. Col. Charles L. Holt, Yank Magazine.

Lt. Col. William C. Jacobs, Jr., USFET.

Lt. Col. Clifford E. Johnson, Com Z.

Lt. Col. James B. Leslie, Jr., Com Z.

Lt. Col. R. Newell Lusby, ETOUSA.

Lt. Col. Edward H. McAdam, USFET.

Lt. Col. David D. Mayers, Seine Sec.

Lt. Col. Harry R. Matheson, USFET.

Lt. Col. Charles S. Marsh, U. S. Army Printing Plant.

Lt. Col. Floyd C. Newton, Jr., Com Z.

Lt. Col. Thomas W. Otto, Com Z.

Lt. Col. Floyd F. Oliphant, Com Z.

Lt. Col. Melville F. Perkins, ETOUSA.

Lt. Col. Allen Pappas, Office Ch. Surgeon.

Lt. Col. Francis L. Remus, Seine Section.

Lt. Col. Walter J. Rosengren, Seine Sect.

Lt. Col. James P. Ramage, Seine Section.

Lt. Col. Samuel H. Strickland, Com Z.

Lt. Col. Horace M. Wood, Com Z.

Lt. Col. Ramon Wier, Office of the Army-Navy Liquidation Commissioner.

Lt. Col. George F. Wilson, ETOUSA.

Lt. Col. David J. Witmer, Com Z.

Lt. Col. James Whitney, Seine Section.

Maj. Donald D. Ackerman, Com Z.

Maj. David L. Barton, Com Z.

Maj. Edward W. Blhorn, Com Z.

Maj. Burle D. Bramhall, Seine Section.

Maj. (Ch.) Chester R. McClelland, Seine Section.

Maj. Stanley K. Carter, USFET.

Maj. Aaron J. Fenton, USFET.

Maj. Francis J. Fishburne, Seine Section.

Maj. James F. Haley, ETOUSA.

Maj. Kaughman R. Katz, Seine Section.

Maj. Clarence O. Olson, Seine Section.

Maj. Howard O. Perry, Com Z.

Maj. Charles W. Sole, ETOUSA.

Maj. Leonard J. Scaild, Com Z.

Maj. Nathan T. Tyler, Com Z.

Croix de Guerre with Silver Star

Capt. Dawson A. Burwell, USFET.

Capt. John D. Clemen, Com Z.

Capt. Charles H. Campbell, Com Z.

Capt. Camilla M. Frank.

Capt. Wallace W. Hinsen, USFET.

Capt. Shirley W. Jensen, Com Z.

Capt. Bernard Long, Com Z.

Capt. Robert L. Moody, Com Z.

Capt. Moncer J. Moohy, Com Z.

Capt. Warner M. Moss, Com Z.

Capt. James J. Mack, Com Z.

Capt. George L. Rasmussen, USFET.

Capt. Wayne A. Saunders, USFET.

Capt. Herbert N. Steen, Com Z.

Capt. William S. Shadle, Com Z.

1st Lt. Norbert Bouvier, Com Z.

1st Lt. Peter Waldo, Com Z.

CWO Hymen Miller, Com Z.

*Posthumous award.

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Honor Atomic Bomb Unit

The Meritorious Service Unit Plaque has been awarded to the 9812th TSU-CE, Manhattan District, for outstanding devotion to duty and maintenance of a high standard of discipline during the period, 7 Oct. 1944 to 30 Nov. 1944.

A star, in lieu of the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque, was awarded to the 9812th TSU-CE, Manhattan District, for outstanding devotion to duty and maintenance of a high standard of discipline during the period, 1 Dec. 1944 to 31 May 1945.

War Dept. on 40 Hr. Week

In conformance with President Truman's directive, the War Department will initiate a forty-hour working week beginning 9 Sept. 1945.

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5 Point Navy Personnel Plan (Continued from First Page)

their very best. There is no room in the present Navy or in the Navy of the future for any distinctions between one group and another. On my flagship—the Wisconsin—there were only a handful of officers of the Regular Navy—the balance were Reserves. I have observed no difference anywhere in the degree of service rendered by any of these fine officers and men.

"Our determination is to assure those Reserve Officers who transfer to the Regular Navy absolute equality of treatment in assignments, promotions, and in the development of their careers. In order to insure this we will attempt to make the transfer of Reserve Officers in such age brackets as to permit them to compete successfully with the officers of the Regular Navy in the same rank. The emphasis will, of course, be on the younger men with sea and combat experience, but we fully intend to make provision for the retention of appropriate numbers of older Reserve Officers of outstanding ability, in order that the Navy may continue to use their services.

"After transfer to the Regular Navy in their temporary ranks, any redistribution of ranks necessary in the future will treat those who transfer and those now in the Regular Navy in exactly the same fashion.

"As to educational qualifications, officers who transfer will be required to have completed the equivalent of two years of college work, or to pass a qualifying test which indicates comparable mental development. Special allowance will be made in this respect for those young men—particularly aviators—who came into the service prior to the completion of their normal education.

"In order to be sure that the officers who transfer will be in no way handicapped in their careers, we will make provision for the further schooling in technical and non-technical subjects as may be required to fully equip them for successful competition in a Navy career.

"In short, we intend to have one Navy—and I want to assure our present Reserve Officers of this fact.

"Transfer to the Regular Navy will likewise be open to those qualified temporary officers of the Regular Navy, including the more than 30,000 who have been promoted from the ranks to temporary officer status in the Regular Navy. Transfer will also be open to the 36,000 Reserve Officers who were promoted after service in the ranks, and the 90,000 commissioned from enlisted status in one of the officer candidate programs.

"We will likewise continue the transfer to the Regular Navy of enlisted men now in the reserve. During this war the petty-officer ratings have more than ever come to require men with highly skilled and technical qualifications. We plan to continue the intensive training programs which will attract these highly skilled men—particularly in the fields such as electronics. We hope that many of these men will stay with us permanently. In the meantime we can offer these young men the finest technical training available for their future careers either in the Navy or civilian life.

(2) Demobilization

"Our immediate problem is the rapid and orderly demobilization of Naval personnel. The formula and the critical scores already announced are of course only the first step in demobilization. These scores will be lowered as rapidly as military necessity permits—and we do not intend that military necessity be considered a synonym for convenience. We are going to get these people home just as rapidly as it can be done. We intend at the same time to make adequate provision that these people are given every assistance which the Navy can give them in adjusting themselves to their normal civilian life.

Further, the present formula for demobilization will be revised at the first possible moment to include credit for overseas service. When the end of the war came it was necessary to get Demobilization underway immediately. Because of the extreme mobility of Naval forces, and of the personnel comprising those forces, accurate information was not immediately available from the men's records as to the length of time they had been at sea or overseas. Accordingly the Navy installed its initial formula which permitted demobilization to begin at once. Naturally all of us feel strongly that additional credit for overseas service must be allowed. Studies and computations are under way, and we believe that within a period of six weeks to two months we will be able to revise the formula and include additional credit for overseas service. This, of course, will be in the form of additional credit, and will not be accompanied by any decrease in the other factors or any increase in the present critical score which would make ineligible for release anyone now eligible.

(3) Flag Officers

"As you know most of our senior flag officers have been at sea since the war started, and some longer than that. For example, Ad-

Box Score On Jap Naval Losses

A chronological summary of the devastating blows showered upon the Imperial Japanese Navy by the three striking arms of the United States Fleet, was released by the Navy Department this week.

The report is in effect the conclusive story of the destruction of Japan's once great Navy, and for the first time lists by name all ships sunk, damaged or unscathed.

The United States Navy's box score of Jap sinkings and the chronology of major losses, as tabulated by years, follows:

JAPANESE NAVAL LOSSES (From Pearl Harbor to 18 August 1945)

Principal Combatant Vessels	Totals Sunk (*or out of action)	Sub-marines	Air-craft	Surface Comb- Craft	Other	All
Battleships	12(*3)	1	6	3	1	1
Aircraft Carriers	15	4	9	—	2	—
Escort Carriers	4	—	—	—	—	—
Heavy Cruisers	15(*1)	4	7	2	2	—
OCA	1	—	1	—	—	—
Light Cruisers	20	10	7	2	1	—
Destroyers	126	42	45	27	5	7
Submarines	125	26	12	64	4	19
Totals	318	91	87	98	15	27

Date	Vessel	Location	Effective Agent
1942 Nov. 13	Hiyei	Off Savo I., Solomons	U. S. cruisers, destroyers & torpedo bombers
Nov. 15	Kirishima	Off Savo I., Solomons	USS Washington, USS South Dakota and destroyers
1943 July	Mutsu	Inland Sea, Japan	Explosion
1944 Oct. 24	Musashi	Sibuyan Sea, P. I.	Carrier planes
Oct. 25	Fuso	Surigao Strait, P. I.	U. S. destroyers
Oct. 25	Yamashiro	Surigao Strait, P. I.	U. S. destroyers and battleships
Nov. 21	Kongo	Off Foochow, China	USS Sealion II
1945 Apr. 7	Yamato	Southwest of Kyushu	Carrier planes
Jul. 18	*Nagato	Yokosuka	Carrier planes
Jul. 28	*Ise	Kure	Carrier planes
Jul. 28	Hyuga	Kure	Carrier planes
Jul. 28	*Haruna	Kure	Carrier planes

* Out of action

Total Battleships: 12

Aircraft Carriers	Date	Vessel	Location	Effective Agent
1942 May 7	Shoho		Coral Sea	Lexington and Yorktown scout and torpedo bombers
Jun. 4	Akagi		Off Midway I.	U. S. aircraft
Jun. 4	Kaga		Off Midway I.	U. S. aircraft
Jun. 4	Soryu		Off Midway I.	Carrier and land-based aircraft and USS Nautilus
Jun. 5	Hiryu		Off Midway I.	Carrier planes
Aug. 24	Ryujō		N. of Malaita I.	Saratoga scout and torpedo bombers
1944 Jun. 19	Taiho		North of Yap, Carolines	USS Albacore
Jun. 19	Shokaku		North of Yap, Carolines	USS Cavalla
Jun. 20	Hitaka		Philippine Sea	Carrier planes
Oct. 25	Zuikaku		Northeast of Luzon	Carrier planes
Oct. 25	Chiyoda		Northeast of Luzon	Carrier planes and surface vessels
Oct. 25	Zuiho		Northeast of Luzon	Carrier planes
Oct. 25	Chitose		Northeast of Luzon	Carrier planes
Nov. 29	Shinano		Southeast of Honshu	USS Archerfish
Dec. 19	Unryu		East China Sea	USS Redfish

Total Aircraft Carriers: 15.

miral Bill Halsey has been at sea eight years.

"These officers must be brought ashore at the first opportunity and given assignments where their abilities can be used to good advantage and where they can again become acquainted with their families.

"At the same time we must order young active flag officers who have had combat experience in the Fleet to positions of authority in the Fleet and Shore establishments.

"Those officers who are to guide the Navy in the coming years must now be placed in the saddle. Further, the regular rotation between shore and sea duty for all officers and men who are to remain in the Navy must be implemented. This of necessity had to be in large part done away with during the war to keep all hands in the assignments they were best qualified to fill at the time.

(4) WAVES

"A question frequently asked is, 'What will happen to the WAVES?' Our plan is to keep a WAVE component in the Naval Reserve. Further, if Congress approves, we will seek to retain on active duty reasonable numbers of WAVES who wish to do so and who may be needed in certain specialties. The Navy is proud of the job done by its women during the war. We know from experience that they can be extremely useful after the war in such specialties as communications, the Medical Corps, and certain types of Naval Aviation duties.

(5) Education and Training

"Another major problem to be solved is the nature and type of education to be given future officers of the Navy. The present facili-

ties of the Naval Academy will not be able to produce the number of officers necessary in the future to man the Navy which we believe that Congress and the people will want to maintain. The general plan under consideration is to have a live, active NROTC in the leading educational institutions in the country, and to select from these NROTC students at the end of two or three years of general college work those most desirable for Navy careers. All such officers would then have two or three years in the Naval Academy. The details of this plan are now under study and legislation will be sought from Congress at the earliest opportunity. The question of special provision for and increased numbers of aviators in this program is under active study.

"It is of course clear from the developments of this war that training in new subjects and methods—research and development in new weapons and their uses—will be the challenge and the task of all Naval Officers—from whatever source they come.

"As regards the Bureau of Naval Personnel itself, it is my intention to have as two of my principal assistants a Naval Aviator and a senior Naval Reserve officer, in recognition of the major parts played in this war by the Naval Reserves and Naval Aviators.

"We intend to retain in the administration of Naval personnel in the future those modern methods and techniques which have been introduced during the war. It is our definite plan to see to it that the Navy does not become material minded to the exclusion of adequate research and development in personnel administration and methods.

Date	Vessel	Location	Effective Agent
1943 Dec. 4	Chuyo	275 miles SE of Honshu	USS Sailfish
1944 Aug. 18	Otaka	Off northwest Luzon	USS Rasher
Sep. 16	Unyo	South China Sea	USS Barb
Nov. 17	Jinyo	Southern Yellow Sea	USS Spadefish

Total Escort Aircraft Carriers: 4.

Heavy Cruisers

1942 Jun. 6	Mikuma	Off Midway Island	Enterprise and Hornet scout bombers
Aug. 10	Kako	N. of New Ireland	USS S-44
Oct. 11	Furutaka	Off Savo I., Solomons	U. S. cruisers and destroyers
Nov. 14	Kinugasa	Off Savo I., Solomons	Enterprise scout and torpedo bomber
1944 Oct. 23	Atago	Palawan Passage	USS Darter
Oct. 23	Maya	Palawan Passage	USS Dace
Oct. 24	Chokai	Sibuyan Sea, P. I.	Carrier planes
Oct. 25	Mogami	Surigao Strait	U. S. surface vessels
Oct. 25	Suzuya	East of Samar, P. I.	Carrier planes
Oct. 25	Chikuma	East of Samar, P. I.	Carrier planes and surface vessels
Nov. 5	Nachi	Manila Bay	Carrier planes
Nov. 25	Kumano	Dasol Bay, Luzon	Carrier planes
1945 May 16	Haguro	SW of Penang, Malaya	British carrier planes and destroyers
Jun. 8	Ashigara	North of Banka Strait	HMS Trenchant
Jul. 28	*Aoba	Kure	Carrier planes
	*Out of action.		

Total Heavy Cruisers: 15.

OCA

1945 Jul. 28	One Oca	Kure	Carrier planes
		Total Oca: 1.	
1942 Oct. 25	Yura	Off Santa Isabel I.	U. S. land-based aircraft
Dec. 18	Tenryu	Off New Guinea	USS Albacore
1943 Jul. 13	Jintsu	N. of Kolombangara I.	U. S. cruisers and destroyers
Nov. 2	Sendai	W. of Bougainville I.	U. S. cruisers and destroyers
1944 Jan. 11	Kuma	Off Penang, Malaya	HMS Tally Ho (British submarine)
Feb. 16	Agano	North of Truk	USS Skate
Feb. 17	Naka	Southwest of Truk	Bunker Hill torpedo planes and Cowpens bombers
Mar. 13	Tatsuta	SW of Hachijo Jima	USS Sand Lance
Apr. 27	Yubari	Off Sonsoorol, Caroline	USS Bluegill
Jul. 19	Oi	South China Sea	USS Flasher
Aug. 7	Nagara	West of Kyushu	USS Croaker
Aug. 18	Natori	East of Samar, P. I.	USS Hardhead
1944 Oct. 25	Tama	Northeast of Luzon	USS Jallao
Oct. 26	Abukuma	Southwest of Masbate, P. I.	Surface vessels & Army B-24 bombers
Oct. 26	Kinu	Southwest of Masbate, P. I.	Carrier planes
Oct. 26	Noshiro	Northwest of Panay, P. I.	Carrier planes
Nov. 13	Kiso	Manila Bay	Carrier planes
1945 Apr. 7	Isuzu	North of Soembawa	USS Charr and USS Gabilan
Apr. 7	Yahagi	Southwest of Kyushu	Carrier planes
Jul. 28	Oyodo	Kure	Carrier planes

Total Light Cruisers: 20.

Atomic Bomb Patch

Three thousand five hundred Army officers and enlisted men who were assigned to the Manhattan Engineer District, which produced the atomic bomb will be given a special shoulder patch, the War Department announced.

It is a triangular patch and has a blue field representing the universe, a small Army Service Forces star signifying command and a question mark in white surrounding the Army Service Forces star to indicate the secrecy cloaking the Manhattan Engineer District. The tail of the question mark becomes a lightning stroke, hitting and splitting an atom.

State Dept. Defends Secretary

The State Department released on 30 Aug. a letter written by Former Secretary Hull revealing that as early as 25 Nov. 1941 he had warned the Army and Navy of the tenseness of the Japanese situation and had indicated "that the question of our national defense from that point on should be especially the concern of the Army and Navy."

The letter also flatly denied that his prewar proposal to Japan for peace in the Far East constituted in any sense an "ultimatum."

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